MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 SEPTEMBER 1982

Israel

IDF radio declared that Israeli political sources regard the message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin as a "total deviation" from the Camp David accords. According to the radio, the message called for linking Jordan with occupied Israeli territories and objected to expanding existing settlements or establishing new ones. The radio revealed that Jerusalem political sources reacted "sharply" to the Reagan message, saying Israel will undoubtedly reject its contents. The sources expressed surprise at the timing and severity of the message and one Cabinet source cited by the radio asserted that the plan is "negative and most serious." The Cabinet will discuss this matter in a special session on 2 September with Prime Minister Begin, Jerusalem radio announced.

Lebanon

PLO Evacuation Continues — Two ships left Beirut port on 31 August carrying 600 PLO fighters to Syria and over 400 fighters to the YAR, Beirut radio reports declared.

Political, Security Situation -- Speaking at a press conference, reported by Beirut radio, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan reiterated the demand for Israel to withdraw its forces from Beirut and from Lebanon as a whole. Al-Wazzan asserted that Syria's security is part of Lebanon's security and that clashes between Syria and Israel would cease with the departure of the Israelis. The Syrian presence in Lebanon, he said, is entirely different from the Israeli "invasion of occupation." Al-Wazzan stressed that Lebanese sovereignty demands the removal of illegitimate military groups from all of Lebanon and insisted that dealing with the Leftist Independent Nasirite Al-Murabitun militia is an internal Lebanese affair.

During a visit to Beirut, Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon made it clear that the Lebanese Army, and not the IDF, should evacuate the Al-Murabitun militia from Beirut, Jerusalem radio said. According to a Lebanese paper cited by Monte Carlo radio, Israel demanded that heavy weapons left by the PLO he handed over to the Lebanese Army this week.

Military Situation -- Israeli Defense Minister Sharon told correspondents in Nahariyya that Israel has no desire or intention to fight Syria and he hoped that the incident of the downed Syrian MiG was an "isolated violation," Jerusalem radio reported. Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that reports indicated Soviet experts have toured the Al-Biqa' Valley to inspect SAM batteries. Meanwhile, the radio alleged that in west Beirut, Palestinians and Syrian soldiers have joined and are wearing uniforms of the Al-Murabitun; the radio also said that Al-Murabitun tanks and artillery are positioned in various areas. Reopening Beirut International Airport may be postponed indefinitely due to conditions set by Israel, the radio noted.

Syria on PLO — In an interview with the German magazine STERN cited by DPA, President Hafiz al-Asad declared that PLO fighters in Syria will have "complete freedom" and will be able to use Syrian weapons if necessary.

Inter-Arab Affairs

King Husayn on USSR -- Jordan's King Husayn asserted that the Soviet position on the Middle East situation is "firm and clear" and has not changed. In an interview with the Soviet paper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA cited by TASS, Husayn said it is in the U.S. interest to welcome Soviet participation in the peace process and to convene an international conference for this purpose as the Soviets have suggested. He emphasized that the Israeli view that a Palestinian state can be formed in Jordan is wrong and "clashes with common sense."

Jordan's Husayn in Iraq, Saudi Arabia -- Amman PETRA-JNA reported that Jordan's King Husayn left for baghdad to discuss Arab affairs and the upcoming Arab summit conference. INA confirmed the king had arrived on an official visit and held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on the Arab situation and the Iran-Iraq war. Later, King Husayn went to Jidda and was welcomed by Saudi King Fahd, SPA revealed.

King Fahd Stance, Libyan Reaction -- Addressing a Cabinet session on 30 August, Saudi King Fahd said that the Lebanese war resulted in a new phase in the Arab-Israeli conflict, demanding new concepts and methods. According to SPA, he went on to say that Saudi Arabia calls for joint Arab action but without insisting on any specific plan or idea. He appealed for new political thinking in the Arab world "through confidence and concord." Commenting on this speech, JANA criticized his "capitulationist" strategy as meaningless and claimed this "plan of treason" will be forced on the Arab summit.

Fes Summit Attendance -- Although the Moroccan king insisted that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil attend the upcoming Fes Arab summit conference, Sarkis requested a postponement of the summit for 1 month until the Al-Jumayyil presidency is established, Voice of Lebanon revealed. Meanwhile, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf declared the PLO will only attend the summit if Egypt is not a participant, the Fahd plan is not submitted and Al-Jumayyil is not received, Tripoli radio claimed.

Iran-Iraq War

In an address at a military parade in Mashhad carried by Tehran radio, President 'Ali Khamene'i insisted that force must be used against the Iraqis because they understand nothing else. He added that the situation at the warfronts is very good and stressed that Iran would push the Iraqis back "as far as it takes" to secure Iranian citizens living near the border with Iraq.

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FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENT ON MOHAMMEDIA MEETING

LD311328 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Casablanca, Aug 31 (MAP) -- The Arab delegations that participated in the meeting of the Arab League ministerial council held in Mohammedia left successively here Monday heading for their respective countries.

In statements made before leaving Morocco, the heads of these delegations unanimously emphasized the importance of this meeting that has so far paved the way to the summit conference of Arab sovereigns and heads of state scheduled for September 6 in the kingdom's spiritual capital Fes.

The heads of these delegations also underlined the necessity for the Arab umma to unite, particularly in these difficult moments of its history, to face the Israeli challenge thrown to Arabs by the invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of the Palestinian people.

"Our greatest hope is to find solutions to all problems posed to the Arab world, particularly the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the Palestinian cause and issues interesting the Arab nation," said the deputy chairman of the council and foreign affairs minister of Syria, Mr. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

For Mr Abdelhamid Mahri, chairman of the commission of information, training and culture of the Algerian National Liberation Front (NLF), "The works of the conference were held in an atmosphere of brotherhood despite the difficult problems submitted to the meeting." He hoped that the September 6 summit would be held in good conditions and reach the expected results.

"The seriousness that marked the works of this conference led us to take very positive stances," said, for his part, Mr Joseph Abu Khatir, Lebanese state minister. He recalled that the resolutions of this conference have been put into a concrete form by memoranda that will be submitted to the Fes summit.

As it was put by the leader of the Kuwaiti delegation, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy chairman of the ministers council and minister of foreign affairs, the conference of Mohammedia was a success thanks to the orientations drawn up by King Hassan II of Morocco in his opening speech. He added that the Arab delegations unanimously endorsed the agenda that will be submitted to the Fes summit.

"I am certain," said for his part the Qatari Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Ahmed ibn Sayf Al Thani," that King Hassan II will spare no efforts along with his brothers the sovereigns and heads of state to reach a unified Arab stance."

"I am very optimistic about the summit, because I am convinced that it will meet the aspirations of the Arab nation," said Mr Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs.

SALAH KHALAF ON PLO CONDITIONS FOR SUMMIT

LD311438 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The PLO has announced that it will not participate in the Arab summit conference proposed to be held in Morocco. Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, said the organization will not attend the Moroccan summit unless the Egyptian regime is prevented from participating in the summit and unless an undertaking is made not to submit the so-called Fahd Plan and not to receive Lebanese President Bashir al-Jumayyil. He added: We are against the summit being held now.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NEXT ARAB SUMMIT

GF271858 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1820 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 27 Aug (WAKH) -- An official at the PLO office in Amman said the PLO considers the next Arab summit conference to be one of the most important, influential and serious summits for the future of the Palestinian cause.

QNA quoted the Palestinians official as saying the PLO will announce its stand on seven [as received] main issues that will be discussed at the summit: the peace plan by His Majesty King Fahd and the amendments and proposals that have been made on it; the draft plan to return to the 1947 decision which Tunisia is now proposing; Egypt's return to the Arab ranks; the future of the PLO; the PLO vision on the proposed issues; the various Arab stands on them; the situation in the occupied Arab territories; the situation following the PLO's exit from Lebanon; the regulation of relations with Lebanon's authorities and various parties; and the future of Arab relations with foreign countries in view of their stand on the Palestinian issue.

The source said members of the PLO Executive Committee and various Palestinian organizations are currently holding intensive contacts to formulate the PLO stand on these issues. He said the PLO has held wide contacts with Arab countries, the most recent of which has been with Jordan, to discuss future relations between the PLO and Jordan and the significance of joint action between the two parties, in particular to face the Zionist enemy's plots in the occupied lands and its attemts to exploit events in Lebanon to find alternative groups and figures to the legitimate ones in the occupied Arab territories.

'ARAFAT TO VISIT SEVERAL ARAB COUNTRIES

LD311538 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Palestinian sources in Damascus today said that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will tour a number of Arab states before the suspended Fes sumit resumes. The sources told KUNA that 'Arafat will explain the regional situation to the leaders of those states in light of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and the withdrawal of Palestinian forces from Beirut.

KHALID AL-HASAN ON SAUDI ROLE IN LEBANON CRISIS

LD311734 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has said that Saudi Arabia stopped the enemy from achieving its aim in Lebanon and prevented a tragedy in west Beirut.

In an interview in today's AL-MADINAH, he said that Saudi pressure, along with public opinion, led to the agreement that allowed the Resistance to leave Beirut with honor. He urged that if the political and moral victory turned into a political and material victory, the episode will simply pass into history. He said the Palestinian leadership must now make a political decision by which the Arabs must abide. He said political activities do not preclude military action; the latter must continue until political action achieves success.

Al-Hasan said the Palestinians do not reject the idea of a Palestinian government-in-exile in principle, but disagree about the timing. He added that the Palestinian leadership is about to embark on a period of (?reflection). A government-in-exile will be one of the topics of discussion. He said that such a government would not mean the dissolution of the PLO; this will remain until a Palestinian state is created.

PNC CHAIRMAN GIVES STATEMENT TO AL-'ARAB

GF311018 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Doha, 31 Aug (QNA) -- In a statement to the Qatari newspaper AL-'ARAB published today, Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, [PNC] affirmed that the PLO will continue to struggle in all political, information and cultural forms in addition to armed resistance of occupation.

Al-Fahum said Israel and the United States cannot destroy the PLO because it is the people's entity and not only a political movement, party or organization. He explained that the PLO should benefit from the many lessons resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, among which are the fighting spirit of the Palestinians who belong to all factions of the resistance movement and a coherent spirit that does not discriminate between one organization and another.

Al-Fahum affirmed that, "Unity is the base of the Palestinian people's steadfastness and the survival of the PLO." He also said: "We are very interested in strengthening the PLO in fully understanding the importance of Arab action in the Palestinian struggle especially when Irasel's ambitions are no longer hidden. These ambitions are aimed not only at the Palestinian people but also at gnawing away one [Arab country] after another and subjecting them to U.S.-Zionist predominence."

Al-Fahum added: "The Arab depth of the PLO should be consolidated and its coherence to the Arab masses should be strengthened and firmed." The PNC chairman reaffirmed the Palestinian Revolution's rejection of what has been suggested about a substitute homeland for the Palestinians. He said: "By the idea of a substitute homeland, the enemy wants to preoccupy us with new Arab disagreements. It also aims at liquidating the cause once and for all through the so-called substitute homeland."

Al-Fahum affirmed that, "The Israeli invasion of Lebanon was aimed at striking at the Palestinian Resistance represented by the PLO, and subsequently at resettling the Palestinians and liquidating their cause. The invasion was also aimed at ousting the Arab Deterrent Forces from Lebanon as a prelude to attacking Syria and at imposing hegemony on the Lebanese people, securing the water and territory Israel wants in Lebanon, and enthralling Lebanon into Camp David which is aimed at imposing the Israeli brand of 'peace'."

Al-Fahum pointed out that Israel has failed to achieve these basic goals of the invasion due to the heroic steadfastness of the Lebanese, Palestinians and Syrians in Galilee, Al-Biqa' and Beirut. He stressed that the Resistance is still going on.

About the Arab stand on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Al-Fahum said: "We expected an Arab stand stronger and sturdier than what has been apparent to date. The Arabs have plenty of weapons that should have been used in repulsing the aggression, foremost among which is the military option. Also, the Arab countries could have put more pressure on the United States, which provided the enemy with full support on all levels.

BAHRAIN

AMIR TO HEAD DELEGATION TO FES ARAB SUMMIT

GF311957 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1905 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Manama, 31 Aug (WAKH) -- Bahraini Foreign Affairs Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah and his accompanying delegation returned to Bahrain after attending the Arab foreign ministers conference, which made preparations for the Fes summit.

The Bahraini minister told a WAKH correspondent that the Arab foreign ministers have prepared the agenda of the summit, which is due to convene in Fes next Monday. [passage indistinct]

The Bahraini foreign affairs minister also noted that the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, will lead the Bahraini delegation to the Fes summit.

KUWAIT

SHAYKH SABAH RECEIVES GDR ENVOY, FRENCH CHARGE

LD010042 Kuwait KUNA in English 1611 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 31 (KUNA) -- Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir Tuesday received copies of the credentials of the new ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Kuwait. Shaykh Sabah's meeting with the new East German ambassador was attended by the Undersecretary of the Foreign Ministry Rashid ar-Rashid, director of the Ministers' Office (Salman Majid al-Shahain) and the Acting Director of Protocols (Ahmad al-Fahd).

The Kuwaiti minister also received today the French Charge d'Affairs in Kuwait Robert Delmas where a general review of bilateral relations and current Arab and international developments were conducted. Shaykh Sabah assured newsmen after the meeting that the French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson will not be visiting Kuwait in the near future hence the issue was not discussed with the French charge d'affairs. He added, however, that he might make a stopover in France enroute to the United Nations later in September. If the visit does take place, Shaykh Sabah will be meeting with Cheysson to discuss bilateral relations and other issues of mutual concern, he said.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FROM IRAQ 31 AUGUST

LD311544 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1510 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Jidda, 31 Aug (SPA) -- King Husayn of Jordan arrived in Jidda this evening from Baghdad on a visit to the kingdom. He was welcomed at the airport by King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. After the welcoming ceremony King Fahd and King Husayn left for the opening of a new armed forces hospital in Jidda.

Monte Carlo Report

JN311804 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo Jidda correspondent 'Abddallah ash-Shihri -- live or recorded]

[Excerpt] The Jordanian monarch arrived in Jidda today on a surprise visit to Saudi Arabia. Informed sources here told Monte Carlo radio that the visit aims at coordinating the Jordanian and Saudi stands on the Fes summit and on other issues.

The same sources pointed out that Amman and Riyadh are so far in agreement on the need to hold the Fes summit on 6 September, the date fixed by the Arab foreign ministers. Uppermost on the summit's agenda is the Fahd peace plan because the current Arab situation requires a practical strategic formula on the basis of which others can be convinced of the utility of establishing the Palestinian state, as stated by a responsible Saudi source.

MOROCCAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 31 AUGUST

LD311628 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1550 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, 31 Aug (SPA) -- Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta arrived in Jidda this evening on a visit to the kingdom. He was met at the airport by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister.

RIYADH RADIO ON KING FAHD STATEMENT TO MINISTERS

LD312300 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz spoke at the Council of Ministers meeting which he chaired yesterday about the kingdom's endeavor with all sincerity to reach maximum possible understanding among Arab states and to agree on joint Arab action against Israel which has persisted in its arrogance and disregard of all values.

His majesty's statement contained a number of points which are more suitable as a basis for a joint Arab program to face future developments and to overcome the present phase of Arab reality which has been characterized by differences and feuds. In his statement his majesty defined the priorities of the political aspects of the kingdom's concern preparatory to the forthcoming Arab summit conference within the framework of the sincere endeavor to find maximum possible understanding among Arab states, to agree on joint Arab action against Israel which has persisted in its arrogance and its disregard of all values, and which has escalated its violation of all international laws and norms, and to seek by every possible means to retrieve our rights, our territories and our sovereignty.

His Majesty King Fahd was one of the first Arab leaders to call for the revival of Arab solidarity and for discarding disagreements and differences. His call was not merely a statement but constant work to reorganize the Arab house based on realization of the dangers facing the Arab nation. His call was embodied in the continuous tireless attempts to cleanse the Arab atmosphere to purify it from differences.

Through the tireless and active Saudi diplomatic moves on the Arab level, the Arab states have realized that the kingdom is not seeking to establish a role of its own or to secure a distinguished position for itself in the course of Arab action, but its stands are spontaneous and naturally motivated by its conviction about the unity of the Arab future and destiny. The originality of its pan-Arab approaches always puts it in a distinguished position, a matter which caused it to meet the sentiments and feelings of its Arab nation in the way it did when the Palestinian and Lebanese brethren were subjected to the destructive criminal shelling which poured on west Beirut from all directions, the fact which led to the foiling of the Israeli plan drawn up against the Palestinian Resistance and the civilian inhabitants in west Beirut and their properties. If the statement of His Majesty King Fahd has explained a picture of open political thinking which believes in calm dialogue and fruitful and constructive deliberation, it has also explained his majesty's persistence in Arab unanimity for action in accordance with a constructive plan that would be proportionate with the magnitude of the developments and the forthcoming responsibilities and on agreeing on a decision characterized by understanding, fraternity and trust among the leaders of the Arab nation.

PDRY

SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL BEGINS 12TH SESSION

GF312016 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The Supreme People's Council Presidium began its 12th session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, Secretary General of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

At the outset of the meeting, the council members observed 1 minute of silence in respect for the Yemeni and Palestinian martyrs and the martyrs of the Lebanese [word indistinct] war who were killed in defense of Beirut.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad presented a political report to the session that included the council's activities since the previous session and the important internal and external developments.

The report touched upon the issue of Yemeni unity, noting the efforts that have been exerted and the consultations and coordination with the brothers in San'a' on a number of issues concerning our Yemeni people and the need to implement the clauses of the historic third Aden agreement and the Ta'iz meeting. The report asserted that efforts for Yemeni unity on (?peaceful) and democratic bases will be met with plots and conspiracies by the enemies of their unity and progress. It affirmed and stressed the need for our noble nation to continue to construct a democratic and united Yemen side by side with all honorable people who are sincere about the unity.

The report noted that efforts to improve relations with the socialist countries continue, and that delegations and messages have been exchanged with the leaders of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria and the PRC to bolster cooperation with these countries. It said our country has held contacts with the socialist countries within the framework of our efforts to bolster these countries' support for the Palestinian issue and for the various factions of the Arab freedom movement.

Concerning the issue of peace, detente and arms limitation, the report pointed out that our country continues its policy of siding with peace-loving countries, led by the Soviet Union. It noted that our country has confounded reactionary effort to (?belittle) the Soviet stand of supporting the Arab people.

The council will continue its meetings tomorrow morning.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS

GF311700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has issued a statement following the meetings of the YSP Central Committee's seventh session, which was held from 29 to 31 August.

The statement touched upon issues discussed by the committee during its session. Regarding the party, the Central Committee reviewed the outcome of the (?complete) party elections and expressed its appreciation for the party's activities in governorates to carry out the elections by improving internal democracy, enhancing the party's ideological, organizational and political unity and enhancing its pioneering role in the society.

The Central Committee affirmed the need for various elected committees to make maximum efforts to mobilize all manpower and material potential to ensure the (?creative) implementation of the party's general policy.

The Central Committee reviewed means of improving the country's economic situation. It also [word indistinct] the level of implementing the first year of the second 5-year development plan. It expressed satisfaction over the accomplishments in the investment [word indistinct] in the first year of the second 5-year plan. It affirmed the need for more care in improving the construction capabilities, removing the obstacles in the industry and fisheries sectors and finding the appropriate means to increase output.

In reviewing the political developments in the Arab region, the Central Committee affirmed the correct stand and measures which the Political Bureau, the Supreme People's Council Presidium and the Council of Ministers adopted on the situation resulting from the Israeli military invasion of Lebanon and the acts of eradication, terrorism and dispersion the Palestinian and Lebanese masses were subjected to. The Central Committee lauded the heroic steadfastness and the high price paid by the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces to defend Arab dignity and Lebanon's sovereignty.

In conclusion, the Central Committee evaluated the participation of the Yemeni volunteers and praised their heroism. It also expressed satisfaction over the Yemeni initiative proposed by the presidents of the two parts of the homeland to mobilize Arab efforts and capabilities to counter the challenges Lebanon has faced. It also affirmed that the U.S.-aided Zionist war against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples reveal the neo-fascist nature of the leaders of Tel Aviv and Washington.

The Central Committee asserted that Arab-Soviet friendship adds strength to the just struggle being waged by our Arab people for their national freedom and independent social progress.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ELECTS TWO SECRETARIAT MEMBERS

GF310618 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has issued statement on the results of the seventh session of the YSP Central Committee that ended last night. In the statement, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed that, during its session, the Central Committee paid great attention to matters related to the party and economic development in addition to a number of issues on the situation of the national Arab liberation movement, among which are current developments in the Arab arena which are characterized by increasing seriousness due to the escalation of hostile designs by imperialist, Zionist and reactionary forces that reached a climax in the tyrannical Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

At the end of its session, the Central Committee elected Brothers Anis Hasan Yahya and Salim Salih Muhammad as members of the Central Committee Secretariat.

MINISTER RECEIVES CABLE FROM USSR COUNTERPART

GF301656 Aden ANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Aden, 30 Aug (ANA) -- Central Committee member and Defense Minister Col Salih Muslih Qasim today received a congratulatory cable from USSR Defense Minister Comrade Dmitr'y Fedorovich Ustonov on the 12th anniversary of the establishment of the armed force which falls on 1 September.

[Words indistinct] and the firm relations of friendship and cooperation that link the peoples and armies of the two countries [words indistinct] PDRY and the Soviet Union. He also wished him good health, happiness and continuous success in order to reinforce the defensive capabilities of PDRY.

PFLO NATIONAL CONGRESS PRAISES PDRY, YSP

GF280514 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 27 Aug 82

["Text" of salutation to the PDRY by the third PFLO General National Congress]

[Text] The third PFLO General National Congress salutes the PDRY and its leading party, the YSP. It praises the great gains and accomplishments that have been achieved by the fraternal PDRY people, and acclaims the great sacrifices the fraternal PDRY people have made for the sake of freedom and true independence to embody the sublime revolutionary goals that have been set by the great YSP in its first and extraordinary conferences.

The PDRY is steadily proceeding in establishing democracy and in realizing the goals and aspirations of the struggling Yemeni people in achieving a better standard of living and greater happiness for the people and in reducing the effects of any setbacks that may occur. The PDRY stands with pride among the progressive countries which achieved victory long before it. The YSP and the Yemeni people play an active and prominent role in offering aid and expressing solidarity with all peoples struggling for freedom, independence and social progress, not only in our Arab homeland but all over the world.

The PDRY, with its open hostility to imperialism -- and, with its allies throughout the past years -- has proved to be the vanguard of the Arab revolution and an impregnable fortress for the national liberation movement all over the Gulf region and the Arabian Peninsula.

The Omani revolution has aligned itself with the struggle of the Yemeni revolution. This is not merely a desire or a dream, but a fact dictated by the real situation of our revolutions, the nature of our common enemies and the common goals for which we are fighting.

The third General National Congress strongly denounces and condemns all plots and conspiracies being hatched by world imperialism and its agents against the PDRY. It also expresses the PFLO's solidarity with the PDRY and calls on all honorable powers in our Arab homeland to support this pioneer experience in our Arab region and to protect its national progressive government against all plots and acts of sabotage by imperialism and reactionism.

The Yemeni people, under the 14 October revolution, and the Omani people, led by the 9 July revolution, are tied together through close historical relations deepened through blood and great sacrifices in the common struggle to achieve freedom and uphold the principles in which we believe.

The Omani and Yemeni revolutions have been enriched by the experiences gained in the struggle against British imperialism, imperialist interventions and plots being woven by imperialism and reactionism.

Because the fraternal people in the PDRY have achieved their complete freedom and independence and are achieving accomplishment after accomplishment to build a new life, our Omani people will surely achieve victory in their struggle with the constant support by all true Arab and international allies, foremost of which is the PDRY and its struggling party, the YSP.

The third General National Congress praises all forms of constant support and the solidarity the PDRY has offered and is still offering -- party, people and government -- for the struggle of our Omani people, led by the PFLO.

Our Omani strugglers and people will always remember the support and stand by the PDRY with much appreciation and gratitude and they will never forget it. The close relations of struggle between the Omani and Yemeni revolutions and between the Omani and Yemeni peoples will witness more strength and magnitude with the passing of time. The congress is fully confident that these close relations will hold fast against all challenges and will achieve more success in the future.

Long live the PDRY! Long live the YSP! Long live the principles of the glorious 14 October and 9 July revolutions! Down with all sinister plots initiated by imperialism and reactionism!

PFLO CONGRESS PRAISES SOVIET, SOCIALIST STANDS

GF282048 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 28 Aug 82

["Text" of salutation to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries by the third PFLO General National Congress]

[Text] The third PFLO General National Congress salutes the friendly Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries, and congratulates the peoples of these countries on the great accomplishments they are achieving on various political, economic, social, cultural and technological levels.

The congress believes these great accomplishments are also great gains for all the world's revolutionary and peace forces. It expresses its total support for and solidarity with the sincere efforts for peace being exerted by the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, to bridle adventurous moves by world imperialism, led by the United States, to reduce tension in international relations and to enhance and consolidate world peace.

At the same time, the congress denounces and decisively opposes the U.S. policy to spread its hegemony and control over the struggling peoples and newly independent countries, its use of sabotage and intimidation against socialist countries and its aggressive establishment of bases and attempts to deploy forces in many countries all over the world. This incessant and continuous policy of U.S. imperialism contradicts the essential interests of all the peoples of the world.

The congress expresses support for and solidarity with the positive and real proposals which the Soviet Union has made on peace in Europe, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the Arab Gulf and other proposals to reduce tension in international relations, curb the arms race and avoid the danger of a third world war. Experience during past decades proved the correctness of the foreign policy of the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, and the correct association in this policy between coexistence and solidarity among peoples. It also proved that this policy responds to peoples' interest and aspirations for freedom, social progress and world peace.

The congress highly evaluates the firm principled stand of the friendly Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist bloc countries who support our Arab nation's issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian people's issue, and consolidating its struggle to liberate the occupied Arab territories. It also highly evaluates their continued stand of solidarity with the Omani people's just issue and their struggle to achieve freedom and independence.

Long live Arab-Soviet friendship! Long live the friendship between the Arab nation and the rest of the socialist bloc countries! Victory will be for peoples and for the world's forces of peace, freedom and progress!

PFLO PRAISES OMANI REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

GF291944 Aden Voice of PFLO in Arabic 1545 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Unattributed commentary: "The Third PLO General National Congress Is an Important Event in Our Struggle March]

[Text] Brothers: On 9 July 1982 the Omani revolution celebrated two important events: the 17th anniversary of the revolution and the convening of the third PFLO General National Congress, which convened on 9 July to commemorate the great anniversary of the Omani revolution. As stated in the final communique, our celebrations to mark the 17th anniversary of the armed struggle of the glorious 19 July revolution are concurrent with a great event in the history of the Omani revolution and the contemporary national movement in our country: the convening of the third PFLO General National Congress. This is undoubtedly the greatest celebration we have held to mark the eruption of our revolution. Our congress has achieved great success and excellent victories, and its resolutions will have significance and a positive impact on our struggle efforts in the coming stage.

The Omani revolution, which began on 9 July and which is marking its 17th anniversary, recalls its honorable and sacrificing struggle to achieve our people's objectives to make Oman free, independent, progressive and free of imperialist troops and bases. On 9 July every year, the Omani revolution reviews the history of its great struggle, which was filled with great sacrifices and honored with blood of martyrs in the most difficult and fierce circumstances created by a regime based on enmity for the people's right to freedom and independence, depending for its existence on the weapons of foreign troops, and thus opening our country to imperialist troops and bases in order to threaten the security and safety of our people and the peoples of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula as a whole.

This 9 July, while we celebrated the 17th anniversary of the eruption of our victorious revolution, the Omani revolution continued its struggle under circumstances that present us with only two options: Either our country exists or we accept its complete occupation by imperialist troops and bases. Because this situation is very grave and because the destiny of all our country is endangered, our revolutionary struggle has chosen this bright and clearer nature.

The Omani revolution, which has been struggling for 17 years, is actually fighting for the interests and rights of all segments of the Omani population to good living, sovereignty, liberation and unity, Arab membership and to democratic progress at a time when the laws of struggle do not fear reactionaries and their masters, the imperialists.

The PFLO will continue to respond to the frivolous behavior of the agent regime in Muscat, which handed the country over to the Devil. Our Omani people realize well the danger of the aggressive military presence in Oman and the danger of the traitorous policy followed by the Muscat regime, and realize well the importance of eradicating this danger to which our country is subjected as a result of the traitorous policy. The urgent and important issue facing us is the unity of all forces and national Omani figures, not only as a basis for continuing struggle and maintaining the achievements of this struggle, but also as a basis for the country's unity and unity in the confrontation battle against the imperialist policy followed by the United States, which is endeavoring to impose its supremacy through deployment of its aggressive bases in beloved Oman.

YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH ADDRESSES CONGRESS SESSION

GF301949 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Speech delivered by Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces, at the final session of the General People's Congress on 30 August -- recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Brother members of the General People's Congress: Greetings. Greetings of democracy, which you are practicing in this conference. Greetings to all of you and, through you, to all sons of our struggling, revolutionary and noble Yemeni people.

Brothers, the debates of your congress were held in a magnificent democratic manner. We congratulate you all on the success of your congress. This is an indication of the sincere democratic spirit of our great people. This congress and the democratic procedures we are practicing -- providing the opportunity for full membership in the congress, for holding elections and for forming administrative committees for the cooperatives' general union -- are firm foundations for the democratic experience.

Another manifestation of democracy was the formation of municipal councils through free and democratic elections. Another indication of democratic practices during the past years was the establishment of a number of agricultural societies and associations and the Yemeni Student Union. A number of professional and vocational associations and societies are an expansion of the bases for free partnership.

Your congress comprises 1,000 members from the elite of the people's sons who won the citizens' confidence. The debates have been magnificent. Our people have made great achievements, the first of which is democratic practice.

Regarding internal security, the people have cooperated through their political consciousness and historical and national security organs, thus, stability has been achieved. This is mainly because of the people's awareness and the feeling that if we really want to achieve developments, we should all try to cooperate -- official, leader, citizen, shaykh, scientist and youth -- to achieve stability and security. [applause] I believe that your congress and your presence in this hall will help in enhancing future national unity, in discarding minor disputes and in achieving security and stability so that development will affect every place and every village.

The presence of all in this hall, from all over Yemen, who have various ideas and who are from various villages and governorates will positively aid in achieving and enhancing national unity and in discarding disputes. We must all work for development to make the citizens happy and to achieve stability. We are all sincere about this homeland.

By the grace of Almighty God these 1,000 people who belong to various associations and unions are shouldering their responsibilities. Responsibility does not mean holding the forum; it means (?representing) people. Responsibility does not belong to just 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the government; it belongs to thousands of people. Our efforts to expand the popular institutions are intended to widen the bases of the government so that all people shoulder their responsibilities and so that the (?government will not be based on just one pillar).

There is no difference among black, white and green or between one from the north and one from the south. There is no difference between one from the east and one from the west, because all are the sons of the same Yemeni people. Let us all try -- with the aid of the masses who are looking forward to your conference and expecting your promise to do good and achieve security, stability, development and political enlightenment -- to disperse from the congress [word indistinct].

During these 6 days we met, talked and planned. What do people expect from us? They expect us to check confusion, disorder, delinquency, frivolousness, [word indistinct] and such. The people expect you to act in a good way and to enlighten every citizen in the villages on the very old national charter. [applause] It is not new, but all national groups have participated in it -- I mean all sincere Yemeni groups. All the people's sons and nationalists. There is no difference between this man and that man. [applause] Nationalism is not restricted to a certain group. It is the responsibility of every revolutionary who rebels against poverty, illiteracy, injustice [applause] and against all acts of sabotage, disorder and frivolousness. This is your duty. Nationalism is the duty of everyone in the village. The homeland is for all. This is why we have all to [words indistinct] and embody this 4-year-old charter that sprang from you and from your will, thinking and aspirations. [applause]

The General People's Congress formed the Supreme Corrective Committee [words indistinct]. The duty of the corrective committee is to control administrative or financial offenses. (?Our duty) was assigned through the statutes of the Permanent Committee. The congress' task is to crystallize and formulate political action in Yemen. [applause]

Every citizen who will leave for his village is responsible for enlightening the village on this charter. [applause] We must not disperse [word indistinct] only to tell them that during the congress we met people. The charter's goal is to crystallize its interpretation and to fortify the country and the society against disturbances [words indistinct]. It is every member's duty to fortify our society. Congress members should not think that the Permanent Committee is responsible for everything. No. The committee is an administrative committee that prepares, enlightens, (?projects views), programs them and proposes them to the General People's Congress members. [applause] The congress is responsible. Do not think that the responsibility belongs to the Permanent Committee. No. The committee is the administrative organ for the congress. The responsibility of carrying out the draft charter [words indistinct] is the responsibility of the General People's Congress. If you exert enough effort, and if we all make sincere efforts, [words indistinct] and the results will be good in the governorates, districts, counties and even in the villages, thus further widening the base. We must all implement [words indistinct].

Every citizen has played his part. There were ideas from Yemenis all over the country. Everyone has played his part. Everyone has shared by giving his opinion on the charter. All projected their views [words indistinct] democratic practices inside this congress. As members of the congress, we can all be proud. Practices [words indistinct] in any Arab country.

As for the country's foreign policy, we are making every possible effort to make our relations with friendly and fraternal countries distinguished and good. We do not seek the enmity of any friend, near or far. Nor do we seek the enmity of any country, be it small or a superpower because [words indistinct]. Our people have been deprived of education and services for a long time. We are trying to better our relations with all friends and brothers for the sake of (?our country) [words indistinct]. Our country's foreign policy toward all parties is distinguished and excellent. We will not provoke the enmity of any country. Our relations with all are good and balanced. However, this balance must be supported by the people. The president, prime minister and the Foreign Ministry are not the only ones responsible for this balance. Rather, we are all (?responsible) for the foreign policy [applause]. Our cooperation with all brothers and friends takes place through official channels. They will not be [word indistinct] channels but official ones taken by a responsible command elected by the people.

(?We say) that our relations with friends and brothers are based on mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of any country. [applause] Through the masses' confidence, the command adopted the stand on the Palestinian cause. [applause]

[Word indistinct] the situation in southern Lebanon developed and escalated. Two years ago, we let the people volunteer and allowed young men from all institutions, [word indistinct] and police to join the Palestinian Revolution. A number of young men joined the Palestinian Revolution and were martyred and all the world heard about them. We designated those who were martyred while fighting on the side of the Palestinian Revolution as martyrs of the 26 September Revolution. [applause] We did not adopt this stand to outdo any other country [words indistinct] we should fight to support right against the Zionist invaders who occupied the Palestinian and Arab land [words indistinct]. We offered caravans of our young men to the Palestinian Revolution and some of them were martyred. The recent war [word indistinct] the Zionist invasion of Lebanon [words indistinct] and despite our modest potential, the command carried out the duty of training, supplying ammunition, paying salaries, etc.

Finally, brothers, we announce that the Permanent Committee will meet in the building of the general union of public cooperatives in [name indistinct] at 0900 on Thursday.

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT

GF301547 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Report on final statement issued by the General People's Congress on its meetings in San'a' from 24 to 30 August -- read by announcer]

[Text] The president asked the rapporteur to read the final statement reporting on the activities of the General People's Congress from its opening by President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, on 24 August 1982 to the final session. The statement also included a number of resolutions and recommendations on the tasks of the conference and the role our country has carried out and continues to carry out on the domestic, Arab and international levels. The conference unanimously approved the National Charter in its final form as the ideological line for work in various fields.

The conferees emphasized the importance of the government apparatus, public and popular institutions and bodies and all citizens being committed to the National Charter's application in their own sphere of work and to abide by it in their plans, programs and work methods.

The congress also approved the election of the brother leader, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, as secretary general of the General People's Congress and chairman of the 75-member Permanent Committee.

On the domestic level, the congress lauded the wise steps taken by the political command in the various aspects of life [words indistinct] that have been achieved regarding the principles of the glorious revolution, and in order to strengthen national unity.

The congress expressed its appreciation toward the leaderships of the two parts of Yemen for the high spirit of understanding that was manifested in the important unitary achievements in this stage. The congress called on the leaderships of the two countries to carry out further work for unity so that the draft constitution of the unified state will reach the stage of popular approval as a prelude to the proclamation of the unified state as soon as possible.

The congress expressed its great admiration for the patriotic sentiments and tangible belief in democracy of the leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and for the seriousness shown during his rule in translating the principles and aims of the 1 September revolution into [words indistinct] and magnificent achievements that are reflected on all levels.

On the foreign level, the congress expressed its satisfaction at the level attained by our country in its Arab and international relations and at the great achievements it is accomplishing in this regard -- achievements that have been greatly beneficial for our people in their march toward progress and growth and toward a prominent place on the political map of the world. The congress also expressed its appreciation for the firm and principled stand adopted by our country toward the Palestinian Arab people's just cause and our country's support for the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese National Movement in the face of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon. The congress (?lauded) the political leadership's decision and its vanguard national action in opening the door to the Yemeni people to volunteer to join the Palestinian Revolution, a decision that was adopted several years ago [words indistinct] of Lebanon and the wise decision to host a number of heroic Palestinian strugglers and to receive them in San'a'.

In its final statement, the congress expressed its great appreciation for and pride in the Yemeni initiative of the two leaders, 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, and their call to convene an emergency Arab summit conference to adopt a unified Arab stand on the Zionist military invasion of Lebanon -- an initiative that demonstrated the effectiveness of joint Yemeni action on the Arab level and the Yemeni people's sincerity in their concern for our national causes, foremost among which is the Palestinian cause.

The General People's Congress expressed its deep regret at the disarray in the Arab ranks and appealed to the Arab nation's leaders to discard differences and unit ranks to protect the Arab nations' rights and dignity. The congress urged the Arab massed to shoulder their responsibilities in the present difficult circumstances.

The congress held the ruling authorities in Iran responsible for the continued shedding of the Muslim blood of the two fraternal Iraqi and Iranian peoples in view of its intransigent stand toward repeated peace initiatives to end the conflict.

The congress lauded the stand of fraternal Iraq, its peace initiative and its positive response to resolving the problem through dialogue and understanding since the beginning of the war.

In its final statement, the General People's Congress condemned the policy of racial discrimination practiced by the Zionist gangs in occupied Palestine and by the South African regime, and lauded our country's principled and clear stand in supporting national liberation movements.

AL-'IRYANI GIVES STATEMENT TO AL-KHALIJ

GF281658 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 12

["Exclusive statement" by Prime Minister 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani to AL-KHALIK correspondent Nasr al-Majali in San'a' -- date not given]

[Text] YAR Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani said the YAR rejects any settlement imposed on the Palestinian people. He said only the Palestinian people will decide the settlement of their situation and decide the solution they want.

In an exclusive statement to AL-KHALIJ, the YAR prime minister warned about the continuation of Arab silence, especially since the Zionist enemy is now planning to assault Syria. He said the Arabs should not bury their heads in the sand one more time and that the YAR has already assured Syria that it will be with it with all its men and weapons in the battle.

Dr al-'Iryani welcomed the 600 Palestinian fighters who will arrive in the YAR this week together with 400 Yemenis who have been fighting in Lebanon. He said a special camp has been prepared for them and each Palestinian fighter will be given a chance to choose the status he wants. If any of them choose to remain with his weapons, the YAR will help him in all circumstances. Those who choose to work will find Yemen's doors open for them to work until they return to their land, Palestine, and establish their independent state there. He added: They will all find freedom with us. He affirmed that any Palestinian who decides to return to fight will be accompanied by 1,000 Yemenis.

Regarding the YAR's position on the election of Bashir al-Jumayyil as president of Lebanon and his statements that he will sign a peace treaty with the enemy as soon as he assumes the presidency, Al-'Iryani said: His punishment will be no less than As-Sadat's and I am confident that the Lebanese people are capable of doing this. Anyhow, it is premature to judge Bashir because he had not yet officially assumed the Presidency.

Al-'Iryani said his country will participate in the forthcoming Arab summit under the slogan "Freezing Arab differences, stopping information campaigns by one Arab country against another and resuming severed diplomatic relations among Arab countries" in order to formulate a comprehensive Arab strategy to confront the Zionist invasion. He said: We are very happy in the YAR that our initiative for holding the summit and our subsequent decision to withdraw it has achieved results.

The YAR prime minister urged that the Gulf and Red Sea regions be kept free from major power confrontations and foreign ambitions, and he said the sons of these regions should be responsible for protecting their lands. It is necessary to sever any links between an Arab country and any of the big powers.

Regarding the National Charter, Al-'Iryani said: The Charter came at a time when we needed to fill a vacuum in the YAR in order to build a new political structure and change our model of backwardness into a model of progress. After the Charter, the Consultative Council and then the Supreme Constitutional Court will be formed through free and direct elections. The National Charter will shape the YAR's political course, a course that has never been influenced by the source of economic technical and military support.

SEVEN MINISTERS LEAVE CABINET, FIVE JOIN

NC311855 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1729 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) -- Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has announced that President Husni Mubarak has ordered a reshuffling of the Cabinet after some ministers asked to be relieved of their posts and others requested to continue participating in the march -- something which required a reshuffle.

He said seven ministers have left the Cabinet. They are: Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs; Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, deputy prime minister for public services and minister of local government; Muhammad 'Abd al-Fattah Ibrahim, deputy prime minister for economic and financial affairs and minister for international investment and cooperation; Sa'd ash-Shirbini, minister of state for popular development; Ahmad Samir Sami, minister of justice; 'Adil Tahir, minister of tourism and civil aviation; and Dr Fu'ad Hashim, minister of economy and foreign trade.

He said five new ministers have entered the Cabinet. They are: Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib, minister of state for popular development; Wajih Shindi, minister for international investment and cooperation; Mustafa Kamil as-Sa'id, minister of economy and foreign trade; Mamduh 'Atiyah, minister of justice; and Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il, minister of tourism and civil aviation.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said it has been decided to appoint Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah deputy prime minister in addition to his post, and to appoint Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilim deputy prime minister for public services in addition to his post.

He said it has been decided to appoint Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah minister of irrigation only in preparation for the establishment of a general secretariate for integration between Egypt and Sudan [Samahah is also minister of state for Sudan affairs].

He added that the other ministers in the Cabinet have retained their posts.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said all economic issues will be submitted to the Higher Committee for Policies and Economic Affairs. He said our aims are deeply rooted and based on sound democracy and the people's right to participate in building, under the sovereignty of the law, for the welfare of all the people and on counteropinion, building and adding but not detracting from actual building. [sentence as received]

The prime minister affirmed that purity, combatting corruption and checking all deviators is the government policy for the coming stage. The policy is also to give all rights to whoever works sincerely and seriously.

He added that the basic tasks of the Cabinet also include emphasis on the security of the homeland and the citizen and severe punishment for whoever tampers with the security of the homeland.

Regarding economic policy, the prime minister said: There are still many ambitions we will include in a real 5-year plan that will be submitted to the National Democratic Party Congress, which will convene from 20 to 22 September.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din said the essence of this plan will be increasing production, cutting down expenditures and fighting inflation and price increases. He stressed that this is a battle the government will wage with the people.

The prime minister said the ministerial committees will remain unchanged. They are the production, services, legislation and policies committees. He added that all economic decisions will be issued by the Cabinet.

Muhyi ad-Din also said the entire Cabinet will take the constitutional oath before the president at 1100 [0900 GMT] tomorrow.

Mubarak Names New Cabinet

NC312048 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has issued a republican decree forming the Cabinet as follows:

Prime minister	Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din
Deputy prime minister and foreign minister	Kamal Hasan 'Ali
Deputy prime minister for production and minister of petroleum	Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal
Deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production	Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah
Deputy prime minister for public services and minister of state for education and scientific research	Dr Mustafa Kamal Hilmi
Minister of state for emigration and Egyptians abroad affairs	Albert Barsum Salamah
Minister of finance	Dr Mahmud Salah ad-Din Hamid
Minister of social insurance and minister of state for social affairs	Dr Amal 'Abd ar-Rahim 'Uthman
Minister of reconstruction and minister of state of housing and land reclamation	Eng Hasaballah al-Kafrawi
Minister of state for foreign affairs	Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali
Minister of state for manpower and training	Sa'id Muhammad Ahmad
Minister of justice	Ahmad Mamduh 'Atiyah
Minister of transport, communications and maritime transport	Eng Sulayman Mutawalli Sulayman
Minister of irrigation	Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah
Minister of electricity and energy	Eng Muhammad Mahir Abazah
Minister of supply and internal trade	Ahmad Ahmad Nuh
Minister of state for war production	Dr Jamal as-Sayyid Ibrahim
Minister of state for people's assembly and consultative council affairs	Muhammad Rashwan Mahmud
Minister of state for culture	Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan
Minister of state for people's assembly and consultative council affairs	Mukhtar Hasan Salim Hani
Minister of state for health	Dr Muhammad Sabri Zaki
Minister for cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development	'Adil Muhammad 'Abd al-Baqi

Minister of state for information	Muhammad Safwat Muhammad ash-Sharif
Minister of planning	Dr Kamal Ahmad al-Janzuri
Minister of industry and mineral resources	Eng Fu'ad Ibrahim Abu Zaghlah
Minister of interior	Hasan Sulayman Abu Basha
Minister of agriculture and food security	Dr Yusuf Amin Wali
Minister of state for AWQAF	Shaykh Ibrahim ad-Dusuqi Mar'i
Minister of state for popular development	Yusuf Sabri Abu Talib
Minister for international investment and cooperation	Dr Wajih Muhammad Shindi
Minister of economy and foreign trade	Dr Mustafa Kamil as-Sa'id Ibrahim
Minister of tourism and civil aviation	Tawfiq 'Abduh Isma'il

MUHYI AD-DIN NAMED MINISTER FOR AL-AZHAR AFFAIRS

NC312115 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued a decree naming Prime Minister Dr Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din as the minister responsible for Al-Azhar and local government affairs.

MUBARAK DISCUSSES LEBANON, ARAB SUMMIT

NC311322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that Lebanon must solve its problems by itself, saying the facts have proved this.

President Mubarak made this statement in response to a question on his view of the events in Lebanon and the future of that country. The president was responding to foreign journalists and correspondents following his meeting this morning with press, radio and television officials.

Asked whether Egypt supports the new Lebanese president, President Mubarak said this will be decided in the future.

In his statement, President Mubarak said that as for the Palestinians, the United States must solve the Palestinian problem by recognizing the Palestinians' rights and their right to their land.

Answering a question on whether he would welcome PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat if he made a tour of the Mediterranean basin countries following his departure from Greece, President Mubarak said: If he makes such a tour, we will welcome him.

Asked about the topics he will discuss with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger during his forthcoming visit to Cairo, President Mubarak said: Naturally, we will discuss the Middle East and Lebanese problems.

Asked to comment on the Arab foreign ministers meeting, President Mubarak said: I have not yet received any information on this subject.

Asked whether he has been invited to attend the Arab summit conference, President Mubarak said: No comment.

ASH-SHARIF ON MUBARAK'S TALK WITH JOURNALISTS

NC311731 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met this morning with information, radio and television officials. The meeting was attended by Consultative Council Speaker Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim and Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif and was held within the framework of the series of periodical meetings which the president likes to hold to explain to leading journalists the facts about Egypt's domestic and foreign policy.

After the meeting, Minister of State for Information Safwat ash-Sharif spoke about the subjects the president discussed with the press, radio and television officials.

We now present a recording of the statement made by Minister Safwat ash-Sharif:

[Begin recording] His excellency the president met with members of the press, chief editors and leading journalists at the level of deputy chief editor, editorial director and secretary.

The president explained the foreign situation and Egypt's foreign policy and particularly the Middle East issue since the beginning of the recent development: The Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the subsequent developments up to the seige of Beirut, Egypt's role to prevent Israel from invading west Beirut in order to preserve the lives of the Palestinians and the Lebanese and Egypt's declared stand, namely, that the Palestinians should leave Lebanon only within the framework of a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue.

His excellency the president emphasized that Egypt continues to hold its clear and declared view: a step on the path of a comprehensive solution should be concomitant with the Palestinians' departure. The problem is not simply one of rescuing Beirut; the Palestinian problem is the crux of the issue. In all of Egypt's actions, there has been complete understanding and diplomatic coordination with Palestinians to surmount the problems and obstacles, and contacts have been held to ensure the departure of the Palestinians from west Beirut.

His excellency the president also said a medical team from the armed forces was sent to Cyprus the day before yesterday to perform major surgical operations. This is in addition to the other medical team that had been sent by the Health Ministry. In all these actions, Egypt was in contact and coordinating with the Palestinians and PLO leader. The question of receiving the Palestinian fighters was not the problem, but pressure was necessary within this framework to achieve a step on the path of a comprehensive solution. Egypt is continuing with this policy. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger will come to the area and will meet with his excellency the president to hold discussions within this context.

His excellency the president also spoke about Egypt's adherence to its policy, the peace strategy and to Camp David. Egypt will continue to act to achieve autonomy for the Palestinians as a step on the path of resolving the Palestinian issue in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank.

His excellency the president held an open dialogue with the journalists on the future of relations in the area, the situation in Lebanon following the departure of the Israelis and Arab capabilities. His excellency the president answered all questions. His excellency told them: Despite all the problems existing in the area, both in the Arab and international field, I am not pessimistic. However complex the problems in our area, I believe that by sincere work and with the Arab strategy, which is based on employing all Arab capabilities and through coordinated Arab action, we can overcome many of the problems surrounding us.

His excellency the president also talked about our domestic problems. He explained the economic, developmental and services problems. His excellency the president said these problems have been piling up for a long time and need radical solutions. [end recording]

'ALI ON MUBARAK TOUR, ISRAELI INVASION, AUTONOMY

NC311532 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has emphasized that President Husni Mubarak's tour, which will take him to Yugoslavia and Romania next week, is of special importance, because it will take place at an extremely sensitive time and at a time when the Nonaligned Movement should hold consultations to preserve the movement's force. His excellency said the primary subjects President Husni Mubarak will discuss with the leaders of the two countries are Middle East developments, the way the Nonaligned Movement should be consolidated to ensure international peace and security and bilateral issues between Egypt and Yugoslavia and Romania.

In a statement to the radio reporter, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Foreign Ministry is contacting the rest of the states President Mubarak will visit in order to set dates for these visits.

On the U.S. defense secretary's visit to Egypt, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said there is no scheduled agenda. However, the primary subject to be discussed is bilateral relations with regard to military cooperation. The situation in the Middle East region in the wake of the Israeli invasion in Lebanon will also be discussed during the negotiations. He said there is a U.S. commitment in this regard and, in view of the fact that the United States holds 100 percent of the cards in the game, this makes it greatly responsible for the situation in the region. He said Egypt has a view, namely, the need for finding a comprehensive solution. Egypt continues to adhere to this view. The United States still has a chance to improve its stand, particularly on the Palestinian problem. He expressed hope this will take place in the near future.

On the autonomy talks, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said Israel's interpretations of the autonomy talks and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon have raised many obstacles in the way of the talks. Also, Israel's statement suggesting an alternative [Palestinian] homeland in Jordan is regarded as a violation of the Camp David accords. The Israeli invasion [of Lebanon] is a violation of the concept of a comprehensive and just peace. Israel's interpretations of autonomy divest the [Camp David] agreement of its meaning. Therefore, all this must be corrected. The Palestinian people's right to self-determination must be recognized. His excellency said letters are now being exchanged between Egypt and the United States on this matter.

On Egypt's stand on establishing a balance [in its relations] with the two superpowers, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said what matters is that there should be normal relations with the two superpowers based on mutual respect and that Egyptian-Soviet relations are no exception. He said the existence of special relations between Egypt and a certain state should not prevent it from having normal relations with another state.

Replying to a question on the international organizations' failure to adopt resolutions to confront the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Arab Republic of Egypt drew attention to this in its speech at the United Nations in 1980. Therefore, means must be found to apply the international resolutions, even if by force, on the states on which these resolutions are imposed. This requires strong international cooperation among the member states. This is what the civilized states are seeking and what Egypt is trying to achieve.

'ALI, SOVIET CHARGE DISCUSS MIDEAST, AFRICA

NC311301 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) -- Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has received a message from the Soviet Government concerning the situation in Africa. The message was delivered by (Shah Taourian), Soviet charge d'affaires in Cairo, during a meeting with 'Ali today.

'Ali affirmed Egypt's concern for the unity of the African Continent and for maintaining the OAU and its effectiveness since Egypt is a founding member of this organization.

'Ali also expressed Egypt's opposition to any foreign interference in the affairs of Africa, affirming that this represents Egypt's consistent policy in the past and in the future. Discussions also dealt with the situation in the Middle East and relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

AL-MAJALLAH: SOMALI, SOVIET OFFICIALS VISIT EGYPT

PM311225 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 28 Aug-3 Sep 82 p 10

[From "AL-MAJALLAH's correspondents' dispatches"]

[Text] Somali Deputy Defense Minister (Muhammad Shaykh 'Abdallah) went to Egypt last week on a secret mission. During the visit he met with Egyptian Defense Minister Marshal Abu Ghazalah and gave him a military report on the deteriorating situation between Ethiopia and Somalia. The aim of the secret visit was to determine the type and volume of Egypt's military aid for Somalia.

Sources reported earlier that a number of U.S. military transport planes carrying U.S. military aid for Somalia had stopped at an Egyptian air base for refuelling then continued their flight to Somalia.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Secretary [title as published] (Fiboni Niotola) stopped in Cairo on his way back to Moscow from Ethiopia. He met with Egyptian Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i Makki. It has been learned that during the 1-hour meeting the Soviet Foreign Ministry secretary explained his country's views regarding the Ethiopian aggression against Somalia.

It is known that various circles accuse Moscow of encouraging the Ethiopians to wage this war in order to topple President Siad Barre's regime.

GHAZALAH ON SECURITY, RELATIONS WITH SUDAN

NC311634 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Defense and War Production Minister Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has affirmed that Egypt is seeking stability in the Middle East to serve Egypt's national aims. He pointed out that Egyptian national security is based on deterring and repulsing any direct or indirect aggression against Egypt to safeguard its independence.

He said the armed forces are working day and night for their progress, because this is apt to strengthen the Egyptian economy. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah was speaking to youths attending the second course of the National Democratic Party's National Studies Center today.

Regarding Egypt's relations with Sudan, the defense minister affirmed that Sudan's security and Egypt's security complement each other. He also stressed the need to reinforce Sudan with the necessary capabilities, noting the continuing reinforcement of integration between the two countries.

Further Report

NC010558 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2228 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Cairo, 31 Aug (MENA) -- Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the armed forces, has said Egyptian national security strategy aims at preventing any direct or indirect aggression against Egypt.

He said the security of Sudan and Egypt is indivisible and the strategic importance of Sudan is the same as that of the Sinai.

In a lecture delivered today at the National Studies Center and published by AL-AHRAM in Wednesday's issue, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said Egypt's strategy also aims at preparing forces at a high level of mobilization to enable them to move quickly and deploy forces and equipment from one strategic location to another.

He added that Egypt's strategy also aims at providing the armed forces with the ability to move the battle outside of Egypt's borders. He affirmed Egypt will not accept the first blow again, as happened in the 1967 war.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah affirmed that with regard to the Gulf war, Egypt has not sent and will not send any forces to this area. He said it is seeking with other states to remove the tension and stop the war between Iraq and Iran. This is because the security of the Gulf is linked with Egyptian national security.

He said: We are seeking to make the Red Sea free from international shipping, and we are watching Soviet movements in Ethiopia and South Yemen and the connection of this with the domination of the Bab al-Mandab.

He said the rules of balance and the groundrules of the international game between the Eastern bloc led by the Soviet Union and the Western bloc led by the United States have become clear and agreed upon between the two superpowers. He added that international detente and the strategic arms limitation agreements will reduce tension between the two blocs to the minimum. As for the rest of the world, in the heart of which Egypt is located, the balance has not reached firm limits.

Concluding his lecture, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said the struggle between the two blocs in the Middle East will continue, and each side will try to achieve greater influence in it because of oil.

'ALI, SASON DISCUSS RELEASE OF DETAINEES

NC311519 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali held a meeting today with the Israeli ambassador in Cairo during which they discussed the issue of the Egyptian detainees who were taken with the Palestinian prisoners in Lebanon. The ambassador said a list of the detainees will be prepared and measures for their release will be taken in the near future.

JORDAN'S KING HUSAYN ARRIVES FOR TALKS 31 AUG

Confers With President

JN311153 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) -- Jordan's King Husayn arrived in Baghdad at noon today on an official visit to Iraq. The Jordanian monarch was accorded an official reception headed by President Saddam Husayn; Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and first deputy prime minister; and Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister.

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn discussed the current Arab situation in general and the Iraqi-Iran war in particular.

The talks were attended by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; Mudar Badran, Jordanian prime minister; Ahmad al-Lawzi, chief of the royal court; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

Leaves for Jidda 31 Aug

JN311314 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) -- His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan left Baghdad for Jidda this afternoon at the end of a short visit to Iraq.

The Jordanian monarch was accorded an official send-off led by President Saddam Husayn; Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member, and Na'im Haddad speaker of the National Assembly; and Tariz 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister.

HAMID 'ALWAN RETURNS FROM NEW DELHI, COMMENTS

JN311956 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Aug (INA) -- Hamid 'Alwan, Iraqi minister of state for foreign affairs, returned to Baghdad from New Delhi tonight. The minister said that during his 2-day visit to India, he conveyed to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi an oral message from President Saddam Husayn dealing with promoting bilateral relations and the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference. He also said that he discussed with the Indian prime minister the means for strengthening the Nonaligned Movement and supporting the nonaligned summit and foreign ministers conferences.

'Alwan said that Mrs Gandhi showed understanding for Iraqi proposals and praised Iraq's desire to preserve the movement's unity and the solidarity among its member states.

DPK AGREES TO RETURN FORCES TO KURDISTAN

JN311252 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Arabic 1550 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Following the great efforts exerted by the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] and the other forces in Kurdistan, and in accordance with the masses' desire to resolve differences and end fraticide among the Kurdish forces, an agreement was signed between the PUK and the Democratic Party of Kurdistan [DPK] on the return of all DPK forces to Iraq's Kurdistan so that they can fight alongside the PUK against the bloody clique in Baghdad.

Thus, all of Kurdistan from Zakhu to Khanaqin will be a broad arena for the activities of all Kurdish forces without allocating a certain area to a particular force.

The Kurdistan masses and all good forces welcomed the agreement reached between the two sides -- an agreement which foiled the enemies' schemes and caused them disappointment and despair. Therefore, igniting the fire of fratricide once agin will only serve the schemes that are hostile to the Kurds and Kurdistan. Such fratricide will be unjustifiable and will be condemned by the masses of Kurdistan and all progressive parties. The insistence of any side on this trend will be met with the masses' strong wrath and denunciation.

The PUK has received with great sorrow the reports on the DPK forces' attack on the forces of the Kurdistan Democratic People's party in the Badiman area. It also regretted the Iraqi DPK's concentration and mobilization of its forces in Iran's Kordestan against the Kurds in Iran. The PUK, which has always called for resolving all differences and problems between the political forces peacefully and for starting a dialogue between these forces, reiterates its call for an immediate end to the military operations between the two sides. It also calls on the DPK to stop its attack on the Kurdistan Democratic People's Party and to withdraw its forces from Iran's Kordestan to Iraq's Kurdistan in order to carry out its activities in the real arena -- in Iraq's Kurdistan -- in accordance with the agreement signed between our two parties.

Therefore, the PUK invites all political parties in Kurdistan to exert utmost efforts end fratricide among the Kurds [words indistinct] Kurdistan, direct all guns at the enemies and refrain from shedding Kurdish blood with Kurdish hands. It also invites the Kurdistan masses to exert their utmost efforts to stop fratricide once and for all.

ARMED FORCES COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE NO 827

JN311607 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Communique No 827 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 August]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave armed forces continued their activities at the front last night and today with the following results:

1. One enemy vehicle was destroyed in the central sector of the front.
2. The Iranian enemy artillery shelled the village of Panjwin today causing some damage.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 August 1982

KING HUSAYN LEAVES FOR BAGHDAD 31 AUGUST

JN311012 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0955 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Amman, 31 Aug (PETRA) -- His Majesty King Husayn left Amman for Baghdad for talks with President Saddam Husayn on the latest Arab developments and the means to bring about the success of the Arab summit conference to be held in Fes on 6 September. His majesty the king is accompanied by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn, the prime minister and the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan has been sworn in as regent during the king's absence.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC GROUPING ISSUES STATEMENT

JN301747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Amman -- The parties and forces of the National Democratic Group in Jordan today affirmed that the Palestinian Arab people have managed to resist all plots against them, thanks to their steadfastness and the assistance and support of the progressive Arab regimes, headed by Syria, the Arab and world liveration movements and the socialist block countries, headed by the friendly USSR.

This came in a political statement issued by the National Democratic Grouping today on what is termed the alternative homeland. The grouping's parties and forces asserted that fascist Zionism and its U.S. imperialist ally have returned to the old hostile tune of the IGSO's after its usurpation of Arab Palestine in a desperate attempt to seek an alternative homeland to the Palestinian homeland in the east bank of Jordan. The statement asserts that all combatant Palestinian groups and the struggler Palestinian people have rejected the idea of the alternative homeland and demonstrated, through great sacrifices, that they will not accept any alternative to their national soil.

The statement calls on the Jordanian authority to dissociate itself from U.S. imperialism, pursue a liberal policy based on the people, cooperate with liberated progressive Arab regimes and to coordinate with the Palestinian Resistance as a vanguard group against Zionist ambitions. The statement also calls for the need to consolidate popular Jordanian-Palestinian cohesion in Jordan to confront the plans fo the Zionist enemy, to benefit from the Palestinian-National Lebanese cohesion in Lebanon and to form a broad front uniting all national progressive groups in Jordan.

The statement hails Jordanian-Palestinian cohension in the Jordanian arena and the herioc struggle waged by the Palestinian Arab people to determine their own destiny on Palestinian territory.

AL-QASIM RETURNS FROM MOHAMMEDIA, COMMENTS

JN311936 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim returned to Amman tonight after attending the Arab foreign ministers conference, which was held recently in Mohammedia, Morocco, to prepare for the resumption of the 12th Arab summit conference. Al-Qasim said the Arab foreign ministers drafted the summit conference agenda, which is scheduled to be held in Fes on 6 September. He also said Jordan has prepared a working paper for the summit conference.

COMMENTARY ON VILLAGE LEAGUE 'QUISLINGS'

JN311807 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Station commentary: "The Village Leagues at This Particular Time"]

[Text] At a time when the Palestinian Resistance is leaving Lebanon, after it has faced the most savage Israeli onslaught against it and against its cause, and at a time when all eyes are focused on the progress of the Palestinian people's struggle and their ability to present their cause in a different way internationally; at this very time, we heard reports about those agents who have infiltrated the ranks of our kinfolk in our occupied territory -- the agents of the military invaders and the Likud -- under the name and slogan of the village leagues.

These agents, who lack all sense of national pride and are only after base personal gains and interests, are always ready to serve the declared aims of the conspiracy. For every conspiracy, there are those who are ready to serve it; those who have discarded their consciences and who are ready to serve the overt and covert aims of the conspiracy.

These village league agents, such as Mustafa Dudin, who was appointed president of the village league federation yesterday, are the cheap raw material for the overt part of the conspiracy. Ari'el Sharon has described them as agents, because they are no more than cheap, temporary tools in the conspiracy to liquidate the cause of the territory and the people.

Such agents are know everywhere. They are quislings. In any national struggle, whether in the East or the West, the name quisling is given to those who sell their souls to the invaders as temporary tools in carrying out the schemes of the invaders against their own kinfolk and people at a price, which shows their immorality and baseness.

The word quisling dates from the Nazi invasion of Europe when a Norwegian named Quisling betrayed his people and homeland and openly offered himself as an agent for the Nazi invaders. There is a political blackmarket in which such agents are bought and sold. They are no different from members of the fifth column who lead corrupt lives in this or that country.

Needless to say, the agents who have infiltrated the ranks of our people in the occupied territory under the name of the village leagues, know very well that those who resisted the most savage Israeli onslaught for 3 months in Lebanon and defended the Palestine question just as they defended west Beirut, are not so naive as to consider these quislings of any political, social or public significance. These quislings, who are no more than temporary tools for Israel's plans, will be punished by those who know how to present their cause, without the need for Israel to present it in a distorted manner through such tools. These quislings will be dealt with easily. These agents and tools will meet their fate either at the hands of honorable men, who are the main body supporting the Palestine cause, or at the hands of Israel, which has used them. The important thing is that their role is feeble and obvious and their fate is definite and clear.

AL-JUMAYYIL VISITS FORMER DEPUTY 'ADIL 'USAYRAN

NC311933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Lebanese President-elect Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil has expressed his hope that an understanding will be reached with all Lebanese sides.

The president-elect resumed his visits to deputies and politicians today. In the morning he visited [former Chamber of Deputies] Speaker 'Adil 'Usayran at the Al-Bustan Hotel in Bayt Miri. 'Adil 'Usayran and former press syndicate doyen Zuhayr 'Usayran were present. The discussions dealt with the situation in the south. 'Adil 'Usayran expressed his satisfaction with the results of the presidential elections and his hope that all Lebanese will reach an understanding among themselves and rally around the president-elect to continue the work that started with the visits of President al-Jumayyil to the deputies. He considers these visits a sign of openness and readiness to reach an understanding on everything serving the interests of all Lebanese.

President al-Jumayyil said: We hope to reach a full understanding with all Lebanese sides in order to restore better relations among us all. There are difficulties awaiting us at home that are no less important than what we are dealing with abroad.

The president-elect thanked [former] Speaker 'Usayran for the efforts he exerted to safeguard democracy. He said: I hope we will earn the good opinion of all in order to work to save the country from its current crises.

The president-elect also visited Deputy 'Abd al-Latif az-Zayn. The discussions dealt with ways of rising with the new Lebanon on the foundations of cooperation and amity among the Lebanese factions.

RASHID KARAMI ON OPPOSITION TO AL-JUMAYYIL

LD311212 Kuwait KUNA in English 1102 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, Aug 31 (KUNA) -- Former Lebanese Premier Rashid Karami affirmed Tuesday that Tripoli, the capital of the north, will fight as Beirut did should Israel attempt to invade it.

In an interview with local newspaper AL-ITTIHAD, he pointed out that consultations with former President Sulayman Franjiyah, who is currently visiting Syria, and Islamic and national forces are underway in the Lebanese capital to finalize a practical boycott of the newly elected President Bashir al-Jumayyil.

Karami indicated that "the previous and still maintained position of the national forces in Lebanon is the rejection of the elections which took place under Israeli occupation." As a consequence, he noted, those forces have boycotted all that was entailed by the elections until now.

Karami pointed out that "pressure and coercion were used to force deputies to attend the voting session in the Parliament and to participate in the voting process."

Asked if the choice of another president for the republic is among the proposed solutions for the crisis, he stressed that "there is no concrete and final thought regarding this subject."

Commenting on the prospects of an Israel blitz on Tripoli, 85 kilometers north of Beirut, Karami said "We believe that this attack on us is unjust and each one of us will stand in its face as much as he can."

He further explained that the northern part of Lebanon is under a joint command consisting of a number of political personalities in charge of the general political action which is constantly in touch with former President Sulayman Franjiyah.

While meeting Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad yesterday, Franjiyah affirmed that "we will continue to resist the Zionist occupation and the leader of the Phalangist militias (Al-Jumayyil) to save Arab Lebanon."

POLITICAL LEADERS CALL FOR NATIONAL REFORMS

GF311437 Doha QNA in Arabic 0855 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Aug (QNA) -- Five of the outstanding political leaders in Lebanon have stressed the need for a dialogue among the various Lebanese political factions to make changes in favor of Lebanon's unity.

In a statement to the paper AL-ITTIHAD published today, they stressed the need to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli troops and to end political sectarianism and the issue of partition.

Amin al-Jumayyil, member of the National Assembly and elder brother of the president-elect, called for an end to the logic of partition and all forms of occupation, including the presence of any regular military forces, with the exception of the Lebanese Army. He stressed the need for a democratic political dialogue among all sides that believe in independent Lebanon and for making the necessary changes in the constitutional institutions to meet the current needs of Lebanon. He also stressed that all these sides adhere to the Charter of the Arab League, which regards Lebanon a founding member of the league.

Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of Al-Murabitun movement, demanded adoption of a unified Lebanese position based on confrontation with the Israeli occupation, formation of an agreed upon government, holding a referendum and ensuring Arab and national allegiance in order to rebuild a modern state removed from narrowminded and sectarian influences.

Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese National Movement, called for the formation of a new institution, to be called "the constituent council", which will include all the influential political and religious figures and will study the future of Lebanon. He said: "Work should be directed toward developing the National Charter of 1943, and thus reaching a political agreement that ends the system of religions and factions and genuinely represents the Lebanese situation.

Nabih Barri, leader of the Amal movement, criticized the Parliament and the current Lebanese authorities. He said: They do not represent the popular will either constitutionally or legally. Besides, with the current structure, they do not present any possibility for reconciliation, even though the situation requires they be regarded as symbols of the legitimate government in Lebanon.

Raymond Iddih, leader of the National Bloc, referred to the current situation in Lebanon as being a move in the direction of partition according to the plan drawn by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He added that this plan is still continuous and furthermore, Sa'd Haddad and Bashir al-Jumayyil helped in implementing it. He also called for action in the direction of foiling all U.S.-Israeli plans aimed at realizing this plan.

SALAM DENOUNCES EYTAN'S STATEMENT, INTERFERENCE

NC311340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam today resumed his political contacts at his residence.

He met with [former] Prime Minister Taqiy ad-Din As-Sulh and Ministers Dr Nazih al-Bizri and Marwan Hamadah. He then met with Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Munir Abu Fadil and Deputies Jamil Kibbih, Albert Mukhaybir and Albert Mansur. Salam also met today with Husayn Saj'an, Sami ash-Sha'ar, Wafiq Ansuli, Beirut Mayor lawyer Sahfiq as-Sarduq and Central Audit Department Chief Hisham Sha'ar.

Salam also had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to discuss current affairs.

After these meetings, Salam made the following statement: Every sincere nationalist who is anxious to safeguard his dignity and the dignity of his country, Lebanon, strongly denounces the statement made by the Israeli enemy chief of staff calling for the evacuation of Lebanese citizens from their country. We absolutely reject such interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs by any side or the treatment of any citizen in a way different from the treatment of other citizens.

Salam added: I found it necessary to ask Ambassador Habib about the statement attributed to him by the Israeli official. Habib denied it, and his answer was that he regards Lebanon's domestic affairs as being the jurisdiction of the Lebanese authorities only and that he also rejects any such interference.

Salam said: While we all condemn the statement made by the Israeli enemy official, this is but a part of what Lebanon is suffering from the effect of the occupation and his savage and barbaric invasion. It would not be surprising for those who destroyed an entire populated city such as Beirut with his military machine to continue his savage policy that scorns all practices and values.

Salam concluded his statement by saying: What will deter the enemy's savageness and his continued arrogant and savage actions is that we should work, united with all our capabilities, to get rid of the occupation so the final word will return to the sons of Lebanon and to the legitimate authority in the country.

AL-WAZZAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 31 AUGUST

NC311508 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Lebanese-American talks were resumed today under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis and in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and the U.S. working team headed by U.S. envoy Philip Habib.

Today's session lasted from 1130 to 1220. Envoy Habib left the palace without making any statements. President Sarkis continued the meeting with Prime Minister al-Wazzan and Minister Butrus. The meeting ended at 1400.

This morning, President Sarkis received separately French Ambassador Paul Marc Henry and the Italian Ambassador. Discussions at the two meetings dealt with the position of the French and Italian contingents operating within the multinational force in Beirut and its suburbs. President Sarkis then held a meeting with Minister Butrus.

The palace meetings today revolved around what has been achieved in the way of settling the Beirut crisis in particular and the Lebanese crisis in general and the security plan prepared for Beirut and its southern suburb.

Before leaving the Presidential Palace, Prime Minister al-Wazzan held a press conference. He expressed the satisfaction of all those who have participated in the process of saving Beirut with what has been implemented so far. He said the last group of fighters will leave Beirut tomorrow.

He added: Following this, we can begin the implementation of the security plan providing for the resumption by the security forces of their duties in a wider and fuller manner. They will be supported by the Lebanese Army, which has taken up positions in its barracks in the western sector and is ready to help and extend support when necessary. The army has assumed its task of guarding the main governmental institution.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said further: It remains for me to say that we are in touch with the local organizations. I take this opportunity to thank them for the spirit of cooperation they have shown in helping the security forces assume their duties and apply the law fully. The Interior Ministry will issue a statement explaining what is required of the citizens at this stage in order to cooperate with the security forces and army, which will carry out certain tasks. Through cooperation among us all, as Lebanese, in specific sectors, we will be responsible to the security forces and to the army. As citizens, organizations and parties, we are responsible more than the security forces and army to see our final deliverance. Each of us must realize that through cooperation, we have reached a stage whereby we support the legitimacy and the restoration of the supremacy of the law and the resumption by the legitimate institutions of their full duties. I hope the next 24 hours will be decisive in this respect and that we will be able to reopen the passageways in the capital in order that it may be reunited as the hearts and the homeland are united, God willing.

Asked when this plan will be implemented and what the arrangements are, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: I can differentiate between two types of arrangements. There are those arrangements that are requested of Mr Habib. Since the beginning of our discussions with him, we have demanded the total Israeli withdrawal in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509. Regarding the program relating to this withdrawal, the U.S. Government represented by Habib suggested several points to us. A discussion was held with all those concerned on the basis of those points.

The first stage was urgent: to save Beirut. Therefore, the discussions covered the first stage, which deals with the departure of the armed Palestinians. Following the departure of some Syrian forces, which came in another framework -- within the framework of an accord between the Lebanese and Syrian authorities -- I say following the completion of this stage, there must be retreat, if the term applies. This is the term which Ambassador Habib has used regarding Beirut. It is required that Beirut restore its full legitimacy and power by the retreat of the Israelis to positions other than their present positions, thus permitting the airport and the port to function freely and putting distance between the area here in B'abda, where the Presidential Palace and main official institutions are located, and the Israeli positions. We have raised these issues with Mr Habib since the first day of implementing the first stage. Today, we raised them again on the completion of the operation of the departure of the armed Palestinians from Beirut. We expect to follow up these issues soon in order to complete the first stage concluded with Ambassador Habib.

Asked the fate of the armed men and the heavy weapons, Prime Minister al-Wazzan answered: It has been agreed that the Palestinians will give the heavy weapons as a gift to the Lebanese Army. Actually, they have surrendered some of these weapons in implementation of this agreement. It has transpired that many of the weapons have been destroyed and are still in the places where they were destroyed. I believe a problem has arisen regarding this matter, and it is being dealt with by those concerned. I personally am not following the details of this case, which is being handled by the military personnel in the joint committee.

Regarding the opposition of the armed men, Al-Wazzan said: I must say that at the present stage of security, we demand that the armed men remove the armed manifestations in west Beirut to pave the way for another stage during which the arms must disappear. The illegitimate military presence must disappear, not from west Beirut alone but from both west and east Beirut and all of Lebanon. The restoration of sovereignty and legitimacy must cover all Lebanese territory, not only the western area of Beirut.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: Israel's demand that the Lebanese armed men, I mean the Al-Murabitun, be deported is not part of the agreements. I am not afraid to say that this must be applied to many Lebanese in all areas and that this is an internal Lebanese issue.

Al-Wazzan emphasized Lebanese sovereignty, saying: Nobody has any business arguing with us about questions concerning the Lebanese. We don't speak about Lebanese legitimacy before one group while submitting to Israel with respect to Lebanese legitimacy. Lebanese legitimacy is a matter that concerns the Lebanese, and we permit nobody to interfere in this. I believe this matter is settled and understood.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: How do you explain today's dogfight? He answered: The Israeli occupation of Lebanon concerns, undoubtedly, Lebanon and all Arabs and even the international community. This concern is not on the same level among all of us. Our Syrian brothers have been in Lebanon since they entered in 1976. They are concerned with the Israeli presence in Lebanon. Therefore, the continued presence of the Syrians in Lebanon irritates the Israelis. The Syrians have often said the security of Lebanon is part of their security. The opposite is also true. The security of Syria is part of the security of Lebanon. At this stage and because of the Israeli presence, we expect such clashes now and then. This must prompt us to hurry and eliminate the reasons for the clashes. This can only happen by starting the implementation of [Security Council] Resolutions 508 and 509 -- the departure of the Israelis from Lebanon. This departure would be in implementation of the Lebanese Government's policy with regard to UN Security Council Resolutions. Lebanon insists on this implementation and is following it up at the United Nations and at the discussions with Ambassador Habib.

The prime minister added: Regarding the Syrian presence, I have stated and reiterated that thsi is an issue we will settle in an agreement with the Syrians. The relationship with the Israelis is one matter and our relationship with our Syrian brothers is another. If in our decisions at the Cabinet we demand that an end be put to every non-Lebanese armed presence on Lebanese territory, then our tackling of this issue with the brothers differs completely from our tackling of it with Israel. The situation between us and Israel is still different, because we consider the Israeli invasion as an invasion of occupation. There is an armistice between us and Israel that was disregarded and violated. On the international level, we adhere in the legal sense to the armistice agreement with all its legal effects both on the level of the relationship between the Lebanese situation and the Israeli situation and on the level of the United Nations. The armistice agreement concluded late in the forties, I believe in 1949, cannot be repealed by either of the two parties as long as the United Nations is a party to it. This agreement is still valid despite what some might think.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: It might be in the interests of the Israeli occupier to consider the agreement as having been canceled. We are the ones who have the right, and we are the ones who have been aggressed upon. We continue to view this agreement through its legal and legitimate meanings, which are supported by the United Nations.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan further said: I have forgotten to tell you that there is an issue that we are following up with Israel. Some government buildings are occupied. Efforts are being made to occupy Rashayya Government House. The government house in Sidon is occupied. We don't know in what other places government buildings are occupied. We have demanded that a protest be lodged with the United Nations. We have also protested this through Ambassador Habib. These are issues we have tackled today. We will continue to tackle them until we reach the second stage, to which I have referred. I mean the stage of the Al-Biqa' and the north. Gradually and patiently, we can settle all these -- I do not say problems, but burdens -- under which Lebanon is staggering. Through patience, faith and complete cooperation, we will be able, God willing, to lift all this from our shoulders. As we have saved Beirut, we can save the Al-Biqa' and the north.

He was asked finally about the Arab foreign ministers conference in Casablanca, the Lebanese working paper at the conference and what has been said about differences between the Lebanese delegation and other Arab delegations and why Lebanon has asked for the postponement of the Arab summit. The prime minister answered: I might be able to give many details after the return of the Lebanese delegation. The delegation's leader, Minister Joseph Abu Khatir, will return in the next 24 hours. What we have available so far enables me to say that several working papers in addition to the Lebanese paper have been submitted regarding the Lebanese issue. What has been conveyed to us prompts us to wait, because the contents of some of these working papers requires us to look forward to the future. We are at a delicate stage of the expiration of one term [of the president] and the beginning of a new term. At such a period, it might be difficult for us to adopt basic decisions connected with a later term alone. This is why we preferred the postponement in order to have an opportunity to fully study these working papers and adopt stands on them on the basis of the considerations to which I have referred.

SARKIS DISCUSSES PLO'S HEAVY WEAPONS WITH HABIB

NC311319 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] President Sarkis has met with Ambassador Philip Habib. It has been reported that the discussion dealt with the subject of handing over the Palestinian organization's weapons to the Lebanese Army, according to what has been decided. However, the organizations have in fact handed over these weapons and the ammunition dumps to [the Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun and the Communist Action Organization. This has prompted Israel to go back to Ambassador Habib, warning that this step is a violation of the cease-fire agreement that was set up by Habib.

It is worth noting that provision 10 of Habib's plan says the Palestinians should hand over their heavy weapons to the Lebanese Army. Provision 11 states that in case any of the provisions of the plan are not implemented, the duties of the multinational forces are terminated.

AL-MURABITUN, COMMUNIST ACTION ARMING IN BEIRUT

NC010823 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Reports from west Beirut say that Palestinian and Syrian soldiers from the Red Knights have joined and put on the uniforms of the armed persons from [the Independent Nasirite Movement] Al-Murabitun. They are deployed in the area, especially at points opposite the Lebanese Army positions.

Reports have said that Al-Murabitun and those putting on their uniforms have concentrated two T-52 tanks and one 40-mm antiaircraft gun in Al-Barbirol. They also have set up 120-mm and 82-mm artillery emplacements in Al-Maqasid. Rocket launchers, 106-mm flat projectory artillery pieces, two DSHK cannon, one antiaircraft gun and RPG launchers were seen in positions for Al-Murabitun in the western side opposite of the Syria-Lebanon bank in the direction of Bab Idris.

SOVIETS INSPECT SYRIAN POSITIONS IN AL-BIQA'

NC311250 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Syrian military concentrations in the north and Al-Biqa' have intensified. They have been reinforced by personnel carriers, vehicles and three SAM batteries. Reports have circulated saying that a number of Soviet experts toured Al-Biqa', accompanied by the Syrian chief of staff, to inspect the missile positions.

AL-MAJALLAH ON ARMENIAN SECRET ARMY ACTIVITIES

PM271511 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 21-27 Aug 82 pp 40-43

[Nadim Nasir report: "AL-MAJALLAH Visits an Armenian Secret Army Base in Lebanon"]

[Excerpts] Armenian military activity had been concentrated in Beirut, where 200,000 Armenians lived before the Israeli invasion. An observer would notice the similarity in the tactics of the Armenian Secret Army [ASALA] and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PLFP] with which it has close ties. ASALA is more secretive in that no one knows its headquarters, address or telephone number. The only names known are the names of the members captured while carrying out an operation. However, after arduous efforts and investigation in a tense, secretive and dangerous world, our correspondent has managed, after giving a pledge of secrecy, to get hold of the main thread. He found himself in an ASALA base in a mountainous area somewhere in Lebanon. The two-room primitively built base is set among and concealed by thick trees.

All the men at the base wore black masks covering their faces except for the eyes. The only unmasked face was that of Abu Mujahid, the Armenian official who led AL-MAJALLAH to the base. Abu Mujahid is his codename.

When we asked Abu Mujahid about their aims, the military commander of the base answered the question. He spoke in Armenian, with some Turkish words thrown in, and Abu Mujahid translated for us. He said the aims are:

> "1. To arouse the national feelings of the Armenian diaspora and convince it that armed action can restore its rights.
> "2. To introduce the Armenian cause to world public opinion and make the world feel that here is a desolate people without a homeland or identity.
> "3. To make the Armenians in Soviet Armenia feel they have a national duty. The aim is to use that part of Armenia as a springboard for the liberation of the rest of Armenia."

He acknowledged the third objective is difficult to achieve because not more than 60,000 Armenians are still in Turkey. He hopes military efforts will achieve secondary aims such as paralyzing the Turkish regime, getting Turkey out of the sphere of Western influence, and forming a broad front from all the nationalist forces in Turkey, including Turks, to bring down the present regime. He noted that the vast majority of Armenians still have documents proving their ownership of their homes and land, in addition to the large quantity of documents now in Yerevan, capital of Soviet Armenia.

In his interview with AL-MAJALLAH, conducted shortly before the recent Ankara operation, the military commander hinted that preparations were underway for something of this sort. He said: "Now that Turkish diplomatic activity has been shaken, we are on the verge of intensifying our attacks on Turkish interests at home and abroad.

I want to say here that, over the years, we have carried out scores of military operations inside Turkey, including the assassination of some U.S. personnel. However, seeing that the Turkish authorities suppressed news of these operations, we decided to reduce them temporarily. We are about to begin a new surge in this connection. We have effected some changes in the structure of our organization to minimize our losses, in comparison with the losses we suffered in the past."

While some of the masked men embarked on a shooting exercise, apparently meant for AL-MAJALLAH's camera, another masked man told us that the first ASALA operation -- against an office on Badaru Street, Beirut, run by the World Council of Churches, for promoting the emigration of Armenians to the United States -- was carried out because the aim of that office was to get as many Armenians as possible to emigrate to the United States, with the encouragement of a number of U.S. senators.

The man refused to admit that ASALA's headqurters is in Lebanon. He said: We have no fixed headquarters. We move from place to place and from airport to airport. We are present wherever there are Armenians. The training bases where our members undergo preparation for armed struggle are everywhere. A base may be a small room in a poor area, a villa in an affluent area, a farm in the country in some other state, or a hut in a forest.

The masked man denied any links between ASALA and Libya or Cuba. He said these are rumors spread by the West to discredit them in the eyes of the Armenian people.

He said: "The French authorities tried to deport our comrade (George Demitrio), who was detained in France for 28 days, to Libya, Aden or Cuba but we emphatically refused and requested he be deported to Lebanon. We knew the aim of the French Government was to drive a wedge between our organization and our people."

He confirmed to AL-MAJALLAH that there are links between ASALA and other international terrorist organizations such as the Baader-Meinhof organization in Germany and the Red Brigades in Italy. He said: "We sympathize and exchange assistance and services with the Baader-Meinhof group. We have relations with all the European revolutionary movements except the Basques of Spain, and do not ask me why."

Speaking about the Palestinian revolution, the man said ASALA considers the Palestine cause to be its own cause and that it has comradeship, not organizational relations, with some of the resistance groups. He added: "But we have no links whatsoever with the PLO. In fact we have some observations regarding the statements issued by its office in Cairo after our operations against Turkish targets abroad."

ASALA assigns to the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic part of the responsibility for the liberation of Turkish Armenia. The masked man said: "Soviet Armenia should be, to us, what Hanoi was for the Vietnamese during their liberation war. It should be a springboard for liberation, but this is not happening, apparently because they believe only in what they call 'democratic struggle' as far as Turkey is concerned."

The changed situation in Lebanon after the Israeli aggression and the emergence of the Phalangist Party as a major force in the country might in the long run affect ASALA's activities because it carried out several operations against the Phalangists in the past. There is a semitruce between them now. ASALA, however, is prepared to resume its military operations against the Phalangists "in the event of Phalangist aggression against our army," the masked man said.

SARKIS CALLS FOR POSTPONEMENT OF ARAB SUMMIT

NC311826 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has contacted King Hassan II of Morocco and reviewed the results of the Arab foreign ministers conference and the question of setting a date for the Arab summit conference. The Moroccan king insisted that President Sarkis and Bashir al-Jumayyil attend the Fes conference as this is a joint Arab desire. However, it has been learned that President Sarkis has asked that the summit be postponed for 1 month until President al-Jumayyil has assumed his constitutional duties. This is in accordance with the Lebanese stand as expressed by Minister Abu Khatir at the Arab foreign ministers conference.

'SOURCES' NAME KHATIR AS NEXT FOREIGN MINISTER

GF312000 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Lebanese diplomatic sources have told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM that Joseph Abu Khatir will be the foreign minister in the next Lebanese government which Sa'ib al-Jarudi, chairman of the Arab fund for economic and social development, is expected to form under the elected Lebanese president, Bashir al-Jumayyil.

The sources said that during the foreign ministers conference Joseph Abu Khatir attracted the ministers' attention to the possible close cooperation with the Israeli enemy that the new rule is expected to establish.

BRIEFS

NEW IRANIAN AMBASSADOR -- President Ilyas Sarkis today received the credentials of new Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon Fakhra' I-Rohani, in the presence of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus and senior protocol officials in the republican palace and the Foreign Ministry. [Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 31 Aug 82 NC]

TALAS ADDRESSES SYRIAN FORCES IN AL-BIQA' 31 AUG

JN311822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The second and last group of our Syrian Arab forces left Beirut overland this morning and took up positions in Al-Biqa' in accordance with the plan of operations stipulating that these forces are to join other units of our forces there so they can participate in the confrontation battle against the usurper enemy.

Present to welcome them was Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and the armed forces and defense minister, who was deputizing for President Hafiz al-Asad; Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the army and the armed forces; the major general commanding Syrian forces in Lebanon; Armed Forces General Command officers; and a multitude of Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian citizens.

The fighters were accorded a popular and official welcome. Citizens deployed on the roads along which our forces were passing carried placards with Ba'th Party slogans and pictures of President Hafiz al-Asad. They also cheered in praise of our steadfast Syrian Arab forces and greeted the returning fighters, who paid the tribute of blood in the Lebanese arena in defense of the Lebanese people and the Palestinian Revolution.

On this occasion, Gen Mustafa Talas delivered a speech in which he conveyed to the fighters greetings and love from leader Hafiz al-Asad and expressed the leader's confidence in their victory.

General Talas said: President Hafiz al-Asad was in heart and soul with our steadfast forces in Beirut. He was confident that our courageous forces in Beirut were loyally carrying out their duties, capably defending Beirut and preventing the Zionist enemy from achieving its objectives. These forces represented the steadfast will of the Arab nation throughout the Arab homeland. Our forces of the 85th Brigade, the forces supporting it and the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces have demonstrated that our Arab nation, whose sons are rushing forward to fight, does not know defeat. If this nation's footsteps have faltered as a result of agent As-Sadat's treason in Camp David and as a result of the participation of Saddam Husayn in his odious war against Iran to avoid shouldering the pan-Arab responsibility of confronting the Zionist enemy and as a result of the capitulation of the agents and their choosing an easy life under the canopy of occupation, as Bashir al-Jumayyil has done, we, in revolutionary Syria, have decided to brandish the sword in the fact of the Zionist enemy until our usurped territories are regained and right is restored to its people.

General Talas stressed that Syria will prove to our Arab masses that it is the vanguard of the Arab nation. Just as the banner of Islamic conquest was raised from Damascus during the 'Umayyad era and the banner of victory during the Salah ad-Din era, when he fought against the crusaders, the banners of victory will be raised from Damascus under President Hafiz al-Asad. Our Syrian Arab forces, which were baptized in fire, now have a great combat experience. I would like here to note the lessons our officers have learned in Beirut that make them qualified to wage the most complicated and fierce battles, despite the fact that the enemies tried to impose a news blackout on the battles that our fighters waged in Lebanon.

General Talas said: We are confident of inevitable victory. Our armed forces have attained a combat preparedness that enables them to carry out a protracted struggle with the Zionist enemy. The friendly USSR, the socialist bloc and all peace-loving forces will undoubtedly be at our side in the battle. Let the defeatists, capitulators and agents know that the enemy has their land and people as its target for achieving its hostile designs.

Let them know too that Arab Syria is standing as an impregnable barrier against the Zionist invasion of the land of the Arabs. We, in revolutionary Syria, are carrying out the Arab nation's battle of steadfastness. We will confront the enemy and its agents until we triumph, because this nation cannot but triumph.

The brigadier general in command of the 85th Brigade also delivered a speech in which he said: As a comrade in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and as a fighter in the ideological Syrian Army under the command of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, I proclaim that we have carried out the orders of our command to confront the Zionist invasion in Lebanon, and Beirut in particular. We prevented the enemy from invading it and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy that it does not dare to make public. In cooperation with the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese nationalist forces, we have safeguarded Beirut's dignity and its pure soil in spite of the barbaric enemy shelling, the atrocious crimes committed by the enemy and the psychological warfare it has waged in Beirut.

I am proud to belong to the generation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the generation of Hafiz al-Asad. We are ready to offer sacrifices in defense of any piece of Arab land. We do not differentiate between Damascus and Beirut or any other place. We will sacrifice everything and will not rest until liberation has been completed and the banner of freedom, socialist and unity waves in the skies our Arab homeland.

The forces continued to their predesignated positions amidst the warm welcome of the citizens and their cheers in praise of the courageous Syrian Army and its commander, comrade struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

PALESTINIANS TO HAVE 'COMPLETE FREEDOM' IN SYRIA

LD311548 Hamburg DPA in German 1508 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Hamburg, 31 Aug (DPA) -- Syria will allow the Palestinian guerrillas a free hand. In an interview for STERN magazine, President Hafiz al-Asad said the PLO fighters will keep their weapons and be placed in locations convenient for them. "They will have complete freedom to work for their cause." If they need weapons, Syria will provide them.

Syria is still in a state of war with Israel, Al-Asad said. "We are not prepared, and we shall never be prepared to renounce our rights, neither the rights of the Palestinian people nor Syrian territory presently occupied by the Israelis."

The interview will appear in the next edition of the magazine. An edited version was prereleased to DPA.

PRIME MINISTER AL-KASM RECEIVES CUBA'S BRAVO

JN311654 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Flavio Bravo Pardo, president of the Cuban National Assembly of the people's government, and delegation the accompanying this morning. The meeting was attended by Muhsin Bilal, chairman of the Arab and Foreign Relations Committee in the Syrian People's Assembly, and the Cuban ambassador in Damascus.

Welcoming the delegation, Al-Kasm explained the events connected with the recent Zionist invasion of Lebanon and the political aims the United States attempted to realize by using its Zionist tool and modern war technology. Al-Kasm said that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, does not appease [tuhadin] or surrender to anyone. Like Cuba, Syria is facing political and military threats and is being exposed to economic blackmail to force it to capitulate.

Like the Cuban people and leadership, the Syrian people and leadership are confronting various forms of pressure and blackmail. Al-Kasm reiterated Syria's determination to continue its steadfastness and struggle against the U.S. and Zionist plots in the region.

The head of the Cuban delegation expressed his appreciation for the high national spirit of the Syrians and praised the Syrian people and leadership's determination to continue the battle of confronting the aggressive policy planned by the United States and implemented by Israel. Bravo said: Your steadfastness bolsters our steadfastness in Cuba, increases the revolutionary power of Latin American and African revolutionaries and deals blows to the U.S. aggressive policy. He said the Cuban people and leadership support Syria's struggle and that of the Arab people of Palestine, and firmly stand by them in the battle, which will eventually serve the advancing struggle of the Arab masses and all struggling peoples.

During the meeting, an extensive political analysis was made of all political facts in the region and their connection with the current international situation. Both sides stressed the importance of the strong Syrian-Cuban cooperation that expresses the close friendship between the two struggling countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM RETURNS 31 AUGUST

JN311028 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Mohammedia, Morocco this morning. He attended the Arab foreign ministers meetings there to prepare for the coming Arab summit.

ANTI-IRAQI FRONT REPORTS OPERATIONS IN IRAQ

JN310823 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The popular armed forces of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front [DNPF] in Iraq are continuing their daring revolutionary operations against Saddam Husayn's fascist regime, inflicting on it further massive losses.

In a statement on its operations during August, the DNPF stressed that these heroic operations demonstrate the front's insistence on escalating all forms of struggle, headed by the armed popular struggle, and on providing the necessary conditions for a comprehensive popular uprising aimed at toppling the agent fascist regime and establishing a national democratic coalition rule within a framework of autonomy for Kurdistan so Iraq can take part in the Arab nation's battles against imperialism, Zionism and reaction.

The statement reported the following revolutionary operations carried out recently by the front's forces in the Mosul area: A revolutionary group shelled the headquarters of a Popular Army company in (Babifulu) on 2 August. On the same day, another group from the front's forces blew up a bridge between Sinjar and (?Kurkis). The same group also distributed the front's leaflets in (Smuni), Sinjar and (Umm adh-Dhiban). Fifteen citizens joined the front to take part in the fight against the criminal clique.

The statement added that on 6 August another group from the same detachment shelled the (Tajammu' at-Ta'min) post, killing two and wounding several others of the fascist clique. On 8 August, the same group set up an ambush on the road between Sinjar and (Smuni). A car belonging to the mercenaries of the fascist regime fell into the ambush. The car was destroyed and its occupants were either killed or wounded. The statement said that on 14 August, the revolutionaries ambushed the car of Maj Muhammad Sadiq Jasim, Mosul assistant security officer. The car was destroyed and criminal Major Jasim was killed. They also killed a security man named Hazim 'Ali Husayn and arrested mercenary Ahmad Hajji. The front's forces seized four Kalashnikovs.

NEW U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY 'TOTALLY REJECTED'

TA010629 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan last night outlining guidelines for a new U.S. policy. President Reagan demands [doresh] complete linkage between Jordan and the territories and expresses total opposition to the establishment of any settlement. Senior political sources said this morning in Jerusalem that the trend emerging from the message is to again push Israel back to the 1967 borders. They reacted sharply to the message, saying that Israel will no doubt reject it.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger is due to arrive in Israel today, and the Presidential message will feature prominently in the talks with the visiting secretary.

The reactions in Jerusalem following the latest U.S. move are summed up by our political correspondent Gad Becker:

[Becker -- live] Jerusalem was surprised, mostly by the timing, but also by the severity of the Presidential message, a message construed to be the first fruit of the efforts in Washington to consolidate a new political policy. Several principles outlined in the message have aroused the deepest concern: the total opposition to settlement activity; autonomy -- and people in Jerusalem have said this is only apparent autonomy -- with a massive Jordanian presence, including a Jordanian presence in the Gaza Strip. Political sources have said this constitutes a complete deviation from the Camp David accords, and even from the U.S. interpretation that has prevailed so far. In the final analysis, the tendency seems to be to push Israel back to the 1967 borders, a senior political source told me this morning. Another source noted that the United States is turning the autonomy into an autonomy for territory, not for inhabitants, and this is a step toward establishing a Palestinian state, possibly by way of a de facto annexation to Jordan.

Israel, to repeat, totally rejects the new U.S. policy. The policy is negative and most serious, a senior Cabinet source said.

The Reagan message was taken to the prime minister in Nahariyya yesterday, some 24 hours prior to U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger's arrival in Israel. The new U.S. policy will thus become the main topic in the talks with the visitor, and will most probably also push aside the deliberations on Lebanon, over which there is agreement [haskama] on the final objectives. Weinberger is due to meet first with the defense minister -- who is his host -- then with the prime minister in Nahariyya, and then with the foreign minister. The new subject will be broached and will become the focal point of the deliberations in general.

It appears, therefore, that there is a gap between Washington and Jerusalem that has widened and deepened on the peace process and on the solution to the Palestinian problem.

EXTRAORDINARY CABINET SESSION TO CONVENE 2 SEP

TA010808 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The Cabinet will hold a special session tomorrow morning. The prime minister will attend the session, coming from his vacation retreat in Nahariyya. Our correspondent believes the Cabinet will discuss the message the prime minister received from President Reagan last night, outlining a new U.S. policy.

Reagan demanded [darash] that there be full linkage between the territories and Jordan and strongly objected to the establishment of new settlements in the territories or expanding existing ones. Jerusalem regards Reagan's message as a total deviation from the Camp David accords, or even from the U.S. interpretation of these accords so far. The message was brought to the prime minister by the U.S. ambassador to Israel.

LEVI ON W. BANK FUTURE, ISRAELI-ARAB RELATIONS

TA311628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi said Israel does not intend to annex Judaea and Samaria, but it will also not allow the creation of a Palestinian state there. Levi told an ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria that he knows that friendly countries view this question from a global perspective, but for us it is a question of national survival.

In this connection he expressed his delight over the U.S. denial that it had proposed establishing a demilitarized state in the territories. He stressed that the Israelis have a right to live in Judaea and Samaria and this right is tied to their security and survival. Israel has been working for Jewish-Arab coexistence for many generations, the deputy prime minister said.

SHARON ON DOWNED SYRIAN MIG, AL-MURABITUN MILITIA

TA311754 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] A few minutes ago, the defense minister reacted to today's downing of a Syrian MIG. He was speaking with correspondents in Nahariyya at the end of his meeting there with the prime minister. We well now go over to the broadcasting van which is at the entrance of the hotel where Mr Menahem Begin is on vacation. Over to you, Yo'el Dar:

[Dar] This evening, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said that Israel had often explained that it has no desire or intention to fight the Syrians. In Operation Peace for Galilee, we tried to avoid fighting the Syrian Army, but we did what we did only because of its intervention on behalf of the terrorists.

This is still our intention, and we hope today's incident will be limited and considered an isolated cease-fire violation, the defense minister said. Ari'el Sharon expressed his hope that the terrorists' departure from Lebanon would be through negotiations, not through military measures and, in reply to my question on the future of the pro-PLO organization Al-Murabitun, Sharon said:

[Begin Sharon recording] The issue is Lebanese, and I believe the Lebanese army, the Government of Lebanon, will take all steps to ensure that Beirut is a united city and that the continuation of terrorist activity will not be permitted in any part of it. [end recording]

SHAMIR MEETS AL-JUMAYYIL AIDE IN JERUSALEM

TA010545 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] One of Lebanese President-elect Bashir al-Jumayyil's main supporters, Etienne Sacre, has met with Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir in Jerusalem. Sacre, who is known as Abu Arz, is head of the Guardians of the Cedars, the right-wing militia.

He says once all foreign forces are out of Lebanon, the Lebanese will be able to handle their own affairs and will be able to control the left-wing Al-Murabitun group, which reportedly has received arms from the PLO.

[Begin Sacre recording] We don't have problems between Christians and Muslims in Lebanon. This is the wrong picture. The Al-Murabitun are Palestinian-Syrian puppets. They don't represent the majority of the Muslims in Lebanon. In Lebanon we are one nation; we don't have problems between Muslims and Christians. This is wrong. We used to live together for centuries. We don't have problems; but always the problems in Lebanon between communities were provoked and caused by foreign elements. In 1958, the war in Lebanon was caused by 'Abd an-Nasir; in 1975, the war in Lebanon was caused by the Palestinians; in 1976, the Syrians. When we are alone in Lebanon, when all the foreign troops are outside of Lebanon, we don't have problems. We shall live together. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY: PLO EXPULSION 'TURNING POINT'

TA311258 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Israel says that PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat's expulsion from Beirut is a great day for Lebanon, Israel, for stability in the Middle East and in the fight against international terror. David Essing reports:

[Essing -- live or recorded] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner says that the date of 'Arafat's ousting should be remembered as a turning point in Middle East history. A terrorist group and its leader had been ousted from a proud city, which they turned into a center for international terrorism. In the spokesman's words: Now we believe the way has been opened for Beirut to again become capital of Lebanon and for Lebanon to again become a country of peace and unity. As for the Middle East, it could now enter a new era of peace and stability.

The spokesman went on to say that Jerusalem especially believes that the ousting of 'Arafat from Beirut symbolizes the weakening of the PLO, and that it will now be possible to reopen and speed negotiations on autonomy for Palestinian Arabs. Israel saw in the date of 'Arafat's ousting a change for better in the history of the Middle East. [This was the statement by] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Avi Pazner.

What can be said now about the strength and status of the PLO? Israeli sources believe the organization has been substantially weakened. The terrorists are dispersed in eight different countries, some of them remote from one another. This is very different from the quasi-state the terrorists had built up in Lebanon before Israel's Peace for Galilee Operation. All these Arab countries will be very careful now not to allow the terrorists very much military or political liberty. As one Israeli official puts it: Every Arab state will want to keep a firm grip over the PLO.

There is also dissension and disarray among the PLO leadership today. Some PLO leaders want the organization to embark on an immediate campaign of terrorism against Israeli and Jewish targets. There have also been signs, however, that others favor abandoning the military struggle.

In any event, from Israel's vantage point the PLO has been badly mauled and beaten. Within the Arab world itself there is also a growing realization that the PLO has failed, and Arab countries are reappraising the terrorist organization. As Israel sees it, the PLO has totally failed in its efforts for the Palestinians over the last 18 years. In this respect, the only Arab country that has achieved anything for the Palestinians is Egypt -- a partner to the autonomy plan. By contrast, the PLO has led the Palestinians from disaster to disaster. So on the political level there is now a warning of the PLO and the emerging of other forces more inclined to coexistence with Israel.

WEINBERGER VISIT SEEN AS GOOD U.S. SIGNAL

TA010750 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Asher Wallfish]

[Excerpt] U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's two-day visit here, which begins this afternoon, is seen in Jerusalem as the clearest possible signal that Washington sees the two countries well on the way back to a "business as usual" relationship -- although not quite arrived there.

Weinberger left for Lebanon yesterday and after leaving Israel on Friday, he carries on to Egypt.

Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon, who as Weinberger's host is arranging a fact-finding tour of military units and installations, said yesterday he would show him how Israel was helping enhance the American role in the Middle East.

Weinberger will meet Prime Minister Menahem Begin tomorrow at his Nahariyya hotel and will meet Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir Friday morning at his bureau in Jerusalem. Weinberger's first public appearance will be tonight at 9 p.m. at the Tel Aviv Hilton, where Sharon is giving a cocktail party in his honour.

Moshe Arens, the Israeli ambassador in Washington, arrived yesterday afternoon to help prepare the visit, and he will accompany Weinberger throughout. The IDF military attache in Washington, Aluf [Maj Gen] Menahem Meron also came with Arens.

At Ben-Gurion Airport, Arens told reporters that Weinberger's first official visit here was "an achievement."

Arens said, "The main object of the Weinberger visit is to strengthen ties between the two states." He said he did not anticipate any diplomatic outcome from the visit, and he did not expect the talks to result in an announcement here about the F-16 aircraft sales to Israel.

The U.S. administration delayed submission of the F-16 transaction to Congress because of questions about the use of American weapons by Israel in Lebanon.

An authoritative source told THE JERUSALEM POST that the Weinberger visit should be regarded as a professional get-acquainted tour which should not be given any dramatic overlay. Although Israel had been disappointed by the administration's move over the F-16 deal, the matter was not extremely urgent since delivery was scheduled for 1985, THE JERUSALEM POST was told. Israel believed that the F-16 matter would sort itself out smoothly enough, provided too much attention was not attached to it.

The source said the timing of the visit proved that the innate strength of Israel-U.S. ties, and the importance which the two countries attach to their common interest, were more than adequate to cushion the sort of shocks caused by the Lebanon war.

The source said: "The defense secretary's visit indicates that we are weathering the squall and getting back onto an even keel."

U.S. REPORTED INITIATING MOVE TO EXPEL SYRIANS

TA310958 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 31 Aug 82 pp 1, 15

[Report by Ilan Kfir, 'Oded Granot and Refa'el Mann]

[Excerpt] The United States is initiating a behind-the-scenes political move aimed at bringing about the removal of the Syrians and the IDF from Lebanon. The plan calls for Saudi Arabia and the Arab League to ask Syria to leave Lebanon.

It has been learned in Jerusalem that the United States has been maintaining political contacts with Saudi Arabia for the purpose of examining the options for removing the Syrians and the IDF with Arab League help. The United States believes that such a move would also guarantee the IDF's departure from Lebanon. Various political sources in Jerusalem think there is a chance that Syria might respond positively to such an initiative, especially if it carries an official seal in the form of an Arab League appeal -- provided that it does not have to evacuate Lebanon as a result of Israeli pressure.

Two days before the completion of the terrorists' evacuation from west Beirut, the United States has not yet officially informed Israel of how it wants to continue the negotiations for the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Jerusalem believes that Washington is waiting to see how the move it is initiating with Saudi Arabia develops. The problem of the removal of the foreign forces from Lebanon will be raised by the senior Israeli political-security echelon in the course of the talks to take place tomorrow with U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who will remain in Israel until Friday morning. He is due to arrive with a large entourage, and his first meeting, with the prime minister, will take place in Nahariyya in 2 days. His talks will focus primarily on the meetings with Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon.

ISRAEL REPORTEDLY PROMISES NOT TO OVERTHROW HUSAYN

TA311128 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Aug 82 p 2

[Report from Britain by Yosi Melman]

[Text] London, 30 Aug (Exclusive) -- The Israeli Government has given the United States a commitment that it has no plans to overthrow King Husayn's regime in Jordan. A confidential news bulletin for FOREIGN AFFAIRS, published in London, which reported this, noted that the promises were made following appeals by U.S. diplomats based on Husayn's fears.

The latest declarations made by the Israeli leaders to the effect that Jordan is actually the Palestinian state, have prompted Husayn to approach the European countries, the United States and the Soviet Union with requests for aid in the face of what he described as "Israel's attempts to bring down my administration."

In light of this, the Reagan administration appealed to the Israeli Government, and indeed received promises that Israel has no intention of trying to depose the monarch.

PERES COMMENTS ON LEBANESE UNITY, PLO

TA311749 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1743 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Tel Aviv, 31 Aug (ITIM) -- At a meeting with a Lebanese delegation being hosted by the Foreign Ministry, Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said foreign forces should leave Lebanon and that Lebanon should guard its independence, its neutrality and its peaceful relations with other countries and also establish an army that will be able to guard it.

He thinks an effort should be made to solve the problem of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon. Peres added that he thinks Israel should announce that, if the PLO returns to consolidate itself in southern Lebanon, Israel will preserve its right to return to the area out of self-defense according to Clause 51 of the UN Charter.

Further Remarks

TA311920 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1840 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Tel Aviv, 31 Aug (ITIM) -- Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres this evening outlined his political program for the solution to the problem of Lebanon. In a lecture in Hod Hasharon, Peres said that with the conclusion of the terrorists' evacuation from Beirut and the establishment of the Lebanese Government, the IDF should evacuate Beirut and leave it in the hands of the Lebanese authorities and army. This would be done in order to prevent the creation of the impression that the Lebanese Government was working under the inspiration of the IDF.

Afterward, Peres said: Negotiations should be held through the United States for the evacuation of the foreign forces from Lebanon. However, Peres emphasized, the war is ending and it should not be renewed again. The attempt to evacuate the Syrians and the terrorists from Lebanon should be made politically. We have no further objectives in Lebanon justifying the jeopardizing of our sons, Peres confirmed.

At the next stage, Peres continued, security arrangements should be made in southern Lebanon, and the IDF must return home as soon as possible. We must not stay in Lebanon and Lebanon must not be a "second West Bank." With the evacuation of Lebanon, Israel must announce that if the terrorists return to jeopardize Israel, Israel reserves the right to act in self-defense in accordance with Clause 51 of the UN Charter. Our security will therefore be safeguarded not by a military presence but by political deterrence, Peres concluded.

LABOR PARTY WARNS AGAINST 'INCITEMENT' CAMPAIGN

TA311344 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Labor Party warns the government against continuing the campaign of instigation and incitement, as it puts it, against the opposition. In an announcement by the Labor Party reactions team, it is said that the government's claim that the opposition's stand on the war caused it to be extended and increased Israeli casualties is a baseless accusation arising from the guilty conscience of those who are responsible for the war in Lebanon. It is they who deserve the condemnation and denunciation. The Labor Party is proud of its clear stand opposing an entry into west Beirut. If the government had adhered to its original aims in the war, the price paid in blood would not have been so high, the Labor Party states.

JOURNALIST DETAINED FOR MEETING WITH 'ARAFAT

TA310801 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] Journalist and politician Uri Avneri was questioned yesterday for three hours by Tel Aviv police about his visit to west Beirut and meeting with PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat about two months ago.

The former SHELI MK is s[illegible]ected of breaking a law prohibiting Israeli citizens from entering hostile terr[illegible]or, and contacting the enemy.

Poli[illegible] refused Avneri's request that his attorney be present. After questioning, Avneri was released on IS5,000 bond.

MAIMON: RATE OF EXPORTS TO LEBANON INCREASING

TA281010 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] In July, Israel exported $4 million worth of goods to Lebanon. In the first 2 weeks of August, the value of Israeli exports to Lebanon reached $7 million and the rate is growing every day. This was reported by the commander of the unit handling aid to civilians in southern Lebanon, Brig Gen David Maimon. He said that the number of Lebanese tourists visiting Israel on organized tours is also increasing. He added that the educational network in southern Lebanon will open on time, that is on 1 October, and that all the students will find places in the schools.

The aid unit is responsible for finding a temporary solution for some 30,000 homeless Palestinian refugees. Brigadier General Maimon said that, as winter approaches, there will not be even one refugee without a roof over his head.

As for the permanent solution for the refugees, he said that in the final analysis this will be the Lebanese Government's business.

BI'R ZAYT UNIVERSITY MEMBERS RESTRICTED

TA010919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] The Judaea and Samaria civilian administration has demanded that Bi'r Zayt University not admit students or hire professors residing outside the vicinity of Bi'r Zayt unless by consent of the civilian administration.

Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that this demand was made by the Ramallah civilian governor in a meeting yesterday with Rector Gabi Baramki. The steps to be taken to prevent the recurrence of unrest in the upcoming school year were discussed. Bi'r Zayt University was shut down several times following violations of orders by its students.

WEST BANK TRADE UNIONS DECLARE SUPPORT FOR PLO

TA311129 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 31 Aug 82 p 2

[ITIM report]

[Text] The council of "the General Federation of West Bank Trade Unions" supports the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, the members of the council and representatives of Arab employees from Judaea and Samaria declared at a news conference they held yesterday in Jerusalem's Bet Agron.

The eight speakers again criticized the authorities' actions against them -- either personally or in general against their organization -- which include detentions and interrogations. They also emphasized that the representatives of the Israeli administration demanded that the federation offices in towns and various villages shut down.

MILITARY SHUTS DOWN WEST BANK TRADE UNION

TA311137 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 31 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] The military government has closed the Hebron Timber Workers Union, warning its leaders not to advertise the closure. The union secretary was warned that if word should get out about the closure, he will be held responsible for this. This was stated yesterday by Yunis Tamam, the union secretary, in a meeting with journalists in Jerusalem.

Tamam and leaders of other trade unions argued that the administration is harassing their colleagues, arresting them for periods of 18 days and breaking into their offices. They similarly complained about being beaten, especially by members of the area village leagues. When the person being sought is not found at home, hostages are taken.

The meeting was attended by 'Adil Hamman, the secretary general of the West Bank trade unions, and Bassam Barghuli, the secretary of the Ramallah Builders Association.

The organizers of the meeting distributed a manifesto protesting the war in Lebanon and the steps in the West Bank. It is written in English and condemns the Arab governments for turning down the Soviet Union's offer of substantial help for the Lebanese National Movement. The manifesto failed to mention the Israeli opposition movement.

AREA VILLAGE LEAGUES TO FORM FEDERATION

TA311419 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The heads of the area village leagues in Judaea and Samaria have decided to form a federation. The head of the league in Bethlehem, Bishara Qimsiyah, told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that all seven leagues already formed will join the federation. The offices will be in Ramallah and a suitable building is now being sought.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon met with the heads of the area village leagues in Judaea and Samaria.

500 MILLION SHEKELS ALLOCATED FOR SETTLEMENTS

TA311139 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 31 Aug 82 p 5

[Report by the economic affairs correspondent]

[Text] The ministers of finance and science and development, Mr Yoram Aridor and Prof Yuval Ne'eman, respectively, yesterday agreed to allocate 500 million shekels for settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria. They also worked out the specifics of the funds that will be given to the Science and Development Ministry for research and development.

The conversation centered on the Tehiya Party's demand that roads be paved and settlements be built in Judaea and Samaria. The Treasury began looking into the recently established Science and Development Ministry's specific demands. The ministry was set up after Tehiya joined the Cabinet.

Upon emerging from the meeting yesterday, Professor Ne'eman said that he is pleased with his discussions with the finance minister and that "progress was made on the issues that were discussed."

30 IMMIGRANTS ARRIVE FROM USSR IN AUGUST

TA301116 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Aug 82 p 4

[Report by Gid'on Alon]

[Text] An unprecedented low in the number of immigrants from the Soviet Union was registered this month, as only 30 Jews arrived in Israel. It has been learned that the Soviet authorities allowed some 150 Jews to leave this month. However, about 80 percent of them dropped out in Vienna.

It should be noted that since the beginning of the year only 1,850 persons have left the Soviet Union, of whom only 500 immigrated to Israel. About a month ago, the Jewish Agency's Aliyah Department decided to close the transit residence for immigrants in Vienna because of the near total stoppage of emigration from the Soviet Union.

POST CRITICIZES AMBASSADOR LEWIS' 'SOFT APPROACH'

TA310821 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Aug 82 p 8

[Commentary by diplomatic correspondent David Landau: "Lewis Must Answer for His Softness on Begin"]

[Text] The end of a war is usually the time when conceptions that have proved wrong are discarded and heads roll.

Assuming (hopefully) that the war in Lebanon is now at an end, the head that ought most urgently to be lopped off is that of the U.S. ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis. For if there is one lesson that this war drove home with crystal clarity, it is that the conception which Lewis represented in U.S.-Israeli relations -- humouring Prime Minister Menahem Begin rather than forcefully arguing with him -- has proved, belatedly, quite wrong.

One high-decibel telephone call from President Reagan put an end to the wanton carnage in Beirut. Israel's insistent claim that it had been bombing and shelling only in response to PLO violations of the cease-fire proved embarrassingly hollow when, as a result of that one phone call to Begin, silence descended on both sides of the battlefield.

Obviously, we are not suggesting the actual recall of Sam Lewis, who has endeared himself to broad sectors of Israel's public. The questioning of the ambassador's role is not ad personam, but ad rem.

One wonders, for instance, whether that phone call from Reagan to Begin might not have come days or even weeks earlier were it not for Lewis' insistent advice to Washington that a crass and blatant exercise of pressure upon the Israeli premier would be counter-productive.

This, according to reports from the U.S., was Lewis' line when Begin visited the U.S. early in the war, and when Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir came to Washington a few weeks later.

The President's angry phone call to Jerusalem on August 12 represented, in effect, a decision to disregard the ambassador's tactical advice and adopt a different and much more energetic approach.

There are signs, emanating especially from Secretaries Shultz and Weinberger, that this approach will not be limited to that one-time outburst of Presidential anger. There may be more plain talking now between Washington and Jerusalem -- about Lebanon and Syria, and about the Palestinians.

Washington policymakers possibly rue their failure to discard the Lewis line at an earlier stage. The warning bells should have rung last December when, in the wake of U.S. protests at the annexation of the Golan Heights, Begin subjected the ambassador to that remarkable, hectoring, humiliating harangue ("We are not your vassals"), immediately disseminated far and wide by then Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or.

Seasoned diplomats commented at the time that another ambassador would have halted the outpouring at the outset, politely informing the prime minister that he was not authorized to receive this message -- and, if necessary, leaving at that point. Lewis chose to sit and sweat it out.

But if there is to be a long overdue discarding of conceptions in the wake of the war in Lebanon regarding U.S.-Israeli relations, it must embrace not only the government in Washington but also perhaps even more important, intelligent opinion here in Israel.

For the issue is not merely how Menahem Begin, the man and the leader, reacts to being roughly handled. The issue is how Israel as a whole responds to the prospect of Washington's throwing its weight around in our part of the world with a good deal more vigour than it has been wont to use in the past.

At present, the response is veritably Pavlovian. Almost all of us, doves and hawks alike, froth at the mouth at the thought of anything remotely resembling an "imposed settlement." (That codeword to trigger our patriotic indignation juices was coined and imbued deep into the national psyche by the late Golda Me'ir. Premier Begin prefers the even more loaded phrase, diktat).

When George Ball wrote of the need for the U.S. to "save Israel from itself," virtually the entire nation bayed in outrage. Indeed, Ambassador Lewis has spent the past five years assuring everyone here that Washington is neither willing nor able to heed Ball's advice. And his Israeli friends, moderates as well as hardliners, would always profess themselves intensely gratified that no such insidious scheme is running through the administration's mind.

Yet, when Ari'el Sharon sent the bombers swooping down, wave after devastating wave, over Beirut on that terrible Thursday, how many Israeli moderates, in their hearts, prayed for Washington to do just that: save Israel from itself?

Because of the national paranoia surrounding the concept of "imposed settlement," not many of them had the guts to admit their real feelings after the event. (Yizhar Smilansky, [Israeli author] writing in DAVAR, was one who did.) Yet what was the ending of the Beirut imbroglio if not an "imposed settlement" -- imposed by our super-power patron on us and the other parties?

Indeed, it could be argued with much justice that Camp David itself was an "imposed settlement" -- one that Begin and Sharon have been trying to wriggle out of ever since.

Both Camp David and Beirut were instances of the super-power undertaking the task -- and the risks -- that global responsibility should entail.

Following Beirut, the U.S. apparently intends to persevere in the vigorous pursuit of a Middle East settlement. Whether that settlement is perceived here as "imposed" -- with all the pejorative import of that term in our national psyche -- will depend on the extent to which intelligent Israelis recognize that such U.S. perseverance is vitally desirable -- in the interests of both countries and of peace.

PRESS ON SYRIAN WITHDRAWAL, WEINBERGER VISIT

TA010730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0435 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Excerpt] HA'ARETZ says that there is now a broad consensus in Israel that the Syrian Army should depart Lebanon as a precondition for the IDF's withdrawal. However, it must be clarified once again that the alternative to the removal of the Syrians is not their expulsion by force. The people of Israel are tired of this war. Our leaders have repeatedly declared that there is broad agreement [haskama] between Israel and the United States and Lebanon on this objective. It would be preferable to leave the active role in implementing it to the two partners mentioned above. This is not an unfeasible division of labor: The Lebanese delegation to the foreign ministers conference in Morocco has proved that its superiors are prepared to fulfill their job in removing the foreign armies from Lebanon.

It likewise stands to reason that the United States would contribute its share. There is room for hope, if not more than just hope, that this will prove sufficient. But if not, let us cross that bridge when we come to it. Be that as it may, the political solution is better, even if it does not satisfy all the demands. Israel is not interested in humiliating Syria; rather, it is interested in having a neighbor with which, when the time comes, it will be possible to reach an understanding and arrangements that will lead to peace along the northeastern border.

In the opinion of THE JERUSALEM POST, a strong case can be made for the proposition that a Syrian withdrawal coinciding with an Israeli pullback would serve Syria's interests even more than Israel's. For one thing, the present military situation poses a graver threat to Syria than to Israel. With its troops back home, Israel would be in a far weaker position to influence the decisions of the central government in Beirut, while the system of indirect Israeli control in the south of Lebanon would in all likelihood be dismantled. The Syrians, on the other hand, would continue to exercise a great deal of residual political influence in Lebanon, thus enabling them to influence the new Lebanese president. This alone should induce President al-Asad to opt for the peaceful evacuation of all foreign forces, including his own, from Lebanon.

DAVAR says that, following the Reagan administraion's hesitation in swallowing the unsavory pill called the war in Lebanon, it finally agreed and digested it. However, from that point forward its ways could diverge from Israel's. The realization of the proclaimed position of removing all foreign forces from Lebanon is currently made conditional mainly on Syria's openness and willingness to accept U.S. and Saudi signals. While Israel's dependence on the Syrian decision -- which boils down to saying: If they leave, we will also leave; if they remain, we will also remain -- has placed it in a situation where it reacts to the other's initiative or, worse, to opting for a military option. What is even more a cause of concern for U.S. policymakers is the thought that Sharon is really consistent in wishing to turn Jordan into the Palestinians' declared state. King Husayn's plea for U.S. aid has won an immediate and clear-cut response. Moreover, both the text and the timing of the official statement of U.S. support for Jordan -- such as the publicizing of the fact -- left no room for doubt as to who this was meant for.

HAMODI'A writes that the very fact that the U.S. secretary of defense is making a visit near the end of the fighting and the terrorists' removal is worthy of praise in itself, as it is a sign of friendship precisely from a person considered unfriendly. There is no better sign that the friendship with the United States stood the latest test of fire in Beirut.

POLL SHOWS OPPOSITION TO NEGOTIATIONS WITH PLO

TA310753 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 31 Aug 82 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Mark Segal]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Almost two-thirds of the public oppose talks with the PLO, and a similar proportion opposes the establishment of a Palestinian state. Among Labour voters there is a greater willingness to talk to the PLO than among Likud supporters.

Almost half the public is dissatisfied with the U.S.' current attitude towards Israel, irrespective of party affiliation.

The above data emerged from THE JERUSALEM POST's latest poll, conducted August 10-19 by the Modi'in Ezrahi Research Institute among a representative sample of 1,937 adults.

Question. "Do you think we should conduct peace negotiations with the PLO leadership?"

Yes -- 17.9 percent.
Yes, under certain conditions -- 19.8 percent.
No -- 60.7 percent.
Undecided -- 1.6 percent.

Institute Director Dr Sara Shemer noted that while two-thirds categorically opposed dealing with the PLO, one-fifth were willing upon certain conditions, and another 18 percent were for talks without any reservations.

Shemer found the following results when analysing the link between respondents' answers and their party affiliations:

	Likud Voters Percent	Labour Voters Percent
Yes	13.3	24.5
Yes, under certain conditions	16.4	23.8
No	68.7	48.9
Undecided	1.6	2.8

She noted the clear difference between the stand taken by supporters of the two main parties on talks with the PLO. When making a demographic analysis of the pros and cons, Shemer found that opponents to talks were drawn equally from all strata of the population. But among those in favour, there was a preponderance of women, the 30-39 age group, white-collar workers and the non-observant.

Question. "Do you support the formation of a Palestinian state?"

	All Respondents percent	For Talks With PLO percent	Against Talks With PLO percent
No	64.9	44.2	78.0
Yes, in Jordan	14.6	18.3	11.6
Yes, in Lebanon	0.9	2.0	0.3
Yes, in an Arab country (e.g. Saudi Arabia, Egypt or Syria)	1.9	5.8	0.9
Yes, elsewhere	4.4	3.8	3.5
Yes, in Judaea and Samaria	5.2	13.1	0.8
Undecided	8.1	12.8	4.9

Shemer noted that while 65 percent totally opposed the idea, one-quarter of the public was amenable to the notion as long as the new state were outside the present frontiers of Israel. Only 5 percent accepted the idea of a Palestinian state in the West Bank. Shemer thought it significant that over 40 percent of those favouring talks with the PLO opposed the idea of a Palestinian state as such, with another 30 percent of that group for a state beyond the present boundaries of Israel.

Question. "Are you satisfied with the current U.S. attitude towards Israel?"

	All Respondents Percent	For Talks Percent	Against Talks Percent
Very Satisfied	4.5	4.2	6.1
Satisfied	24.5	25.2	23.2
Fairly Satisfied	19.2	18.3	19.0
Not So Pleased	35.8	35.0	33.0
Displeased	13.7	14.6	15.3
Undecided	2.3	2.7	3.4

Shemer noted that nearly half (49.5 percent) were dissatisfied with the American attitude towards Israel, with another 48.0 percent satisfied or fairly satisfied. She found it significant that there was little difference between the responses of Likud and Labor voters.

ALGERIA

PALESTINIAN FIGHTERS ARRIVE IN TEBESSA 31 AUG

LD312044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The Algerian aircraft carrying the Palestinian fighters landed at Tebessa airport this afternoon. Welcoming these brave fighters at Tebessa were Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the permanent secretariat; Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche, member of the Political Bureau and minister of veterans affairs (Tasi al-Ardhaoui), wali of Tebessa; (Slimane), secretary of the province; Abu Hassan, PLO representative in Algiers; Abu Usamah, member of the Revolutionary Council of Fatah and local authorities.

Among the Palestinian fighters were a number of wounded who were immediately taken to the hospital. Among the 700 fighters are 20 women.

The entire population of Tebessa turned out, despite the heat, to welcome and express solidarity with the brave Palestinian fighters who displayed signs of pride and were carrying Palestinian banners and pictures of Yasir 'Arafat.

The leader of the group, Col Muhammad Jihad, in a statement to APS, expressed pride at being in Algeria, which he described as his second homeland. He added that when the Palestinian Revolution decided to leave Beirut it was not because of a military defeat, but out of concern by the leadership of the Palestinian Revolution for the Lebanese people, for fear of complete destruction, especially since Israel used the most moedern U.S. weapons of destruction. He stressed that the Palestinian Revolution will continue the struggle until it achieves its aims of setting up the Palestinian state on Palestinian national territory. He said one feels pride in the revolution when coming from Lebanon to Algeria. He stressed that Israel's attempts to enter national Beirut failed despite the violent bombardment from land, sea and air. He said our forces are still fighting in southern Lebanon. This is admitted by the enemy himself. The joint forces are still in Al-Biqa, Al-Jabal and northern Lebanon.

Messaadia Address

LD010516 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the arrival of the Palestinian fighters in Tebessa, a welcoming festival was organized this evening at the new barracks by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee.

On the occasion, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia spoke in the name of the political leadership led by President and FLN Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid. At the beginning of his speech, he conveyed sincere greetings from the Algerian revolution to the Palestinian Revolution. He saluted with admiration and pride the fighters who created the great historic battle in Beirut. He said: My words are words from mojahedin greeting their brothers in jihad and struggle and following the same course. Their aim is one. Their fate is common and their goal is the liberation of territory and man. He added: We are fully confident that Palestine will inevitably triumph just as Algeria did yesterday. We welcome you among us not as guests but as brothers in blood, culture and with the same aspirations.

MALIAN, MAURITANIAN PRESIDENTS DEPART 31 AUG

LD312044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Mali President Moussa Traore and Mauritanian President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala left Algiers this afternoon at the end of a friendship-work visit. President and party Secretary General Chadli Bendjedid was at the airport to see them off.

The two presidents expressed satisfaction with their stay in Algeria and with the important political talks they conducted with President Bendjedid.

President Traore pointed out that the Algiers meeting made it possible to improve the strategy of cooperation and common development among the three sister countries -- Algeria, Mali and Mauritania. This cooperation is of basic importance for the future, he explained. He also said he had talked with Bendjedid and Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala about a number of international issues and problems of the African Continent, particularly the OAU. We are convinced, he said, that we must do our utmost to consolidate the OAU. He said he has learned useful lessons from President Bendjedid and Haydala prior to the contacts that he will be making with a number of African countries that refused to go to Tripoli.

President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala expressed satisfaction with the visit which, he said, will strengthen the ties of fraternity and cooperation among our three countries.

LIBYA

JANA CRITICIZES SAUDI KING'S SUMMIT PROPOSAL

LD312018 Tripoli JANA in English 1833 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Jidda, Dhulqidah 12, Aug 31, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- King Fahd of Saudi Arabia said the Arab-Zionist conflict has reached new dimensions requiring new political methods, concepts and means to deal with it, following the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

In a speech before his Cabinet yesterday evening, he pointed out that the forthcoming Fes summit will concentrate on finding political means which would coordinate with the latest developments in Lebanon.

JANA political editor commented on his speech by saying that this Saudi proposal is aimed at talking the Arab masses out of the battle against the enemy and agitating for capitulationist plans which do not take into consideration the fact that the Arab-Zionist struggle is that of survival, not a struggle for borders, and that it is wiser to deal with the crisis through what he called the putting forward of new ideas and means for political action instead of fighting the enemy, evicting it from the occupied lands, standing against U.S. imperialism, withdrawing Arab [word indistinct] from U.S. banks and stopping supplies to its war machines.

Thus, the Saudi proposal has no meaning nor content and is misleading. It is an anchor coming from an agent tool known for his crafty misleading methods, for his treason, for his imposition of the spirit of oppotunism and for his containment policies.

Fahd's declaration that the Arab-Zionist conflict has reached new dimensions after the invasion of Lebanon, which he said require new political methods, concepts and means to deal with it, needs no further explanation. It essentially means that the core of the policies adopted by the pigs of the Arab peninsular from Riyadh remains the same. These policies are enough to emphasize their collusion with the enemies, their subservience and participation in the suppression of this nation and the denial of its rights.

Fahd ibn al-'Aziz, the well-known agent of Washington, the servant of its orders, never talked about the fighting as a form of Arab action which must be carried out against the Zionist enemy. Instead, he has concentrated on the necessity to follow the capitulationist way by his flagrant declaration calling for new methods and concepts for political action. This is a blatant suggestion to the rest of Arab countries to concentrate their action of rubber-stamping his plan of treason and capitulation at the Fes summit.

The Arab masses are fully aware that the majority of Saudi policies are anti-nationalist and anti-patriotic, as the pig, Fahd, has not tried even for once, to alter these policies and has always laid special emphasis on his deep ties with the U.S. administration, giving away oil at the lowest price to America and opening the door of Arab lands to its troops. He is more American than the Americans themselves and has served U.S. conspiratorial objectives and policies more than any other U.S. official or Pentagon pirate. How can anyone then accept this deception from a master cheat who constantly reaffirms his attachment to the U.S. administration and is endeavouring through his stands of treason towards the meeting of the interests of reaction and Zionism. Are we mad, then, to accept this propaganda campaign from a blood-thirsty agent?

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ZIMBABWE

LD311342 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Zimbabwe was signed this morning by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Light Industries and by Zimbabwe Economy Minister [title as heard] Richard Hove.

The agreement includes laying the bases for cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Zimbabwe in the economic and trade fields and bolstering and developing air transportation facilities.

The minister of commerce and minister of state for national coordination [as heard] this morning left Tripoli after a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during which he held a series of talks on bolstering cooperation between the Jamahiriyah and Zimbabwe.

13TH REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

LD312338 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Our great people are celebrating the 13th anniversary of their revolution while forging ahead with the revolution and facing challenges with hard work to accomplish the pan-Arab tasks of repelling the arrogance of the enemy and those with evil designs, of storming tyrants' dens and thrones of treason.

Our people welcome the 13th anniversary of their great revolution and feel proud of the decisive victories they have scored for the freedom of man. They feel proud of the giant cultural transformations they have fostered in their land and of their gallant opposition and heroic rebuff to the conspiracies of imperialism and its terrorist aggression.

Today, they are even more inflexible in the face of enemies, stronger in the face of aggression and more resolute, determined and stubborn in confronting the invaders who killed and made homeless thousands of our people's sons in Lebanon and Palestine. They are more determined despite the treason of the defeatists and the subservience of the base stooges which enabled the enemy to invade Lebanon under the U.S. umbrella.

Celebrating the 13th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution will show the high degree of challenge in our people and our revolution to destroy the haughtiness of the enemy and to crush the traitors and renegades who take orders from Washington. It also will show this nation's high degree of preparedness to forge ahead with the progress of building and civilization on its soil by accomplishing larger projects and achievements in various fields.

This great anniversary also will project the persistence of the Libyan Arab people and its revolutionary forces in going forward to herald the age of the masses and the immortal human teachings, in entrenching people's power for the sake of man's freedom and in liberating his needs from all means of suppression, exploitation and cheating.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI DISCUSSES PALESTINIANS, ARAB LEAGUE

GF300854 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 23 Aug 82 pp 10, 11

[President Ja'far Numayri interview with 'UKAZ chief editor Ahmad Muhammad Mahmud and 'UKAZ correspondent Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah at Friendship Hall in Khartoum -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How can Your Excellency explain the Arab inability to face the challenge Arab officials and citizens are experiencing and is it possible to resist this challenge even though it did not come as a surprise? Moreover, what are the lessons to be learned in order to avoid repetition of the situation we are feeling and experiencing, and will continue to experience, with this or that enemy who conspicuously proclaims its aims?

[Answer] Thank you very much. I believe this is an important question. So many people describe the Arab world's or Arab countries' stand toward what happened and what is happening in Lebanon as Arab inability. In reality, I don't agree with it and I don't say it is an "Arab inability" because the word inability means not able to do something. However, the Arab world possesses capability and is powerful if we look at the elements of its power and capability. However, we lack something very important and that is solidarity, which could be achieved and verified if a true, correct and alert administration existed for collective Arab work.

When I say "administration," this word is very important because it has numerous meanings. It includes politics, the economy, diplomacy, military affairs and various other things. Regretfully, we Arabs handed over administration to an organization that in itself needs an administration.

What I mean is the "Arab League" organization. I tell you truly that the Arab League is very weak and doesn't have the ability to face problems. How can a loser of something grant it to others? We need solidarity and unity. The Arab League cannot achieve any of these. Moreover, the Arab League did not use the multitude of already available Arab capabilities.

Therefore, Arab "inability" does not exist, but there is an inability to use the available Arab capabilities.

If we look at the military side, we can say with regard to our planes -- despite the capabilities of the powers supporting Israel -- are more numerous and so are the numbers of cannons, tanks and other weapons which surpass the enemy's military capabilities.

Some Arab countries have been telling the Arab world about their readiness and capabilities to resist and face the enemy any time. The Palestinian brothers were among these.

We and the world used to hear a lot of optimistic talk from these people. There were the Syrian brothers with the Soviets behind them, and the PLO leaders all taking about their readiness, alliances and agreements. However, regretfully, after the first week of the war, all these powers collapsed. We have heard that the Israeli enemy seized about 1 million weapons from the Palestinians.

As for the brothers in Syria, we were disappointed to hear that 85 Syrian planes were downed in a short period. The reason is simple. Syria needs internal unity while the Arab world needs solidarity.

The Syrian regime a few months ago was engaged in an internal war with the Muslims in Aleppo, Hamah, Lattakia and other places. This made the (?regime) distrustful of its people and their support in fighting the enemy because the regime itself fought the people and became like Israel -- the basic enemy of the people and other Arabs.

I tell you truthfully, the Syrian regime since its entrance into Lebanon wanted to increase division and to place insurmountable obstacles before Arab efforts which were the only available means for the Arabs and Palestinians to resist the enemy.

I personally was the first one who demanded and called for the withdrawal of the Arab defense force from Lebanon because Syria was not serious in achieving any Arab aim by their presence.

I don't want to talk about the details because they are known and their results are now clear. However, to clarify matters, I must say that all of us were serious except Syria. The Sudanese forces in Lebanon were guarding the sensitive areas such as the president's headquarters, parliament and the airport. Our forces were few in number compared to Syria, but we worked honestly and loyally. However, Syria started to train and prepare snipers to shoot at Sudanese soldiers within the force. When we asked about the aim of such strange behavior by the Syrians, we were told that those snipers were Lebanese or Palestinians so that we would fight with them. However, we realized this was a trap and withdrew.

[Question] Your Excellency, do you believe that collective Arab military action could have changed the results of what occurred during the Zionist invasion of Lebanon?

[Answer] The problem is not to move after the "hatch falls on the head," as they say, but the whole matter lies in preparation, readiness, making use of various circumstances and reviewing previous efforts. We have no military or human shortcomings even if we measure against Israel's and Syria's capabilities. How great is Israel's capability? Let's say 300,000 soldiers. Syria has 370,000 soldiers. The whole point is that we have military abilities whether collectively or separately, but the whole matter is, as I said, misappropriation, misbehavior and conspicuous betrayals.

[Question] After nearly 2 months of fighting and the siege, the Palestinians felt they alone were in the longest fight against the Israelis compared to the previous Arab-Israeli wars. Being one of the military leaders in the Arab world, do you think the Palestinians achieved any gains as a result of their long fight against the large Israeli military force and are they correct in their belief that they forced Israel to change its tactics and it failed to achieve all the targets of all announced aggressions?

[Answer] Yes, the Arabs and the Palestinians achieved international political gains. However, we can say that Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries -- not including the so-called steadfastness and confrontation countries -- played a prominent role in attracting a great deal of world attention to the cause. For example, when I said in Sudan that I would accept a group of Palestinians, it was because the Palestinians were in a critical situation and could not survive for long. At this time, Al-Qadhdhafi was telling them to commit suicide and Syria stood by watching the massacre.

[Question] Your Excellency, now you will receive a group of Palestinian combatants and others will leave to go to other Arab countries. Is there a certain concept for the nature of their existence in the Arab countries? In other words, will there be a new Arab plan for them and have there been any negotiations held among Arab countries to organize the future work of the organization? Will they be disarmed militarily and will their role be confined to the political side?

[Answer] I can always be honest in my opinions in such fateful matters. I have told you from the beginning that our weakness lies in the Arab League as an administrative organization. I reiterate that even after we lost this war against the enemies the cause still exists. My belief is that we must establish a strategy based on the fact that what is past is past and that the Arab League is the authorized organization to deal with and resolve the Palestinian cause.

On the other hand, we must endeavor to strengthen this weak league and after that it can shoulder its responsibility.

Anyway, here in Sudan I formed a supreme committee headed by my deputy and other officials to initiate plans to receive the Palestinians and soothe their tragedies. This is regarding the Palestinian group that will arrive in Sudan during the next few days.

Regarding those to be distributed in other Arab countries, I see the necessity of establishing a clear Arab strategy to resist the situation as a whole after their departure from Lebanon. In this strategy, I see the necessity of comprehending the big mistakes the organization made when it made a state out of itself and established a regular army. This is a big mistake that could have been avoided by other military alternatives such as guerrilla warfare, for example, by forming small groups of 15 fighters each to wage a guerrilla strategy -- "strike and escape." If such a method would have been established, the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians could have avoided much of the present crisis. It is not possible militarily to establish a regular and direct military existence within refugee camps because these camps will become the enemy's target. This is exactly what happened in Lebanon.

[Question] What are the features of the strategy about which you have talked?

[Answer] I see the necessity of a collective leadership for the Arab League to establish military, political and diplomatic plans for the main Arab cause and other Arab causes.

[Question] Preparations are being made for an Arab summit conference. What should be proposed to the conference for the resolution of issues we are now facing?

[Answer] The first thing that should be proposed to this conference is the subject of Arab solidarity and the way to establish it on a firm and strong basis. Naturally, this solidarity must include the proposal of Egypt's return to the Arab ranks which has been submitted by me and supported by two countries.

We also must establish a serious Arab plan at this conference. After that I do not see any justification for an Arab leader to say that he needs so many millions of dollars for confrontation or resistance or another to say send us so many planes or so many soldiers.

[Question] Your Excellency talked about the weakness of the Arab League as an administration or an instrument of Arab work. Do you see the possibility of strengthening this administration?

[Answer] Yes, by removing Al-Qadhdhafi from Libya's leadership, the current African problem that has threatened and is threatening the organization will be resolved and will bring about a balance and agreement in Arab relations. This condition also brings the Libyan people -- absent from the arena of Arab and African work because of Al-Qadhdhafi -- back to us. The chance must be given for these good Libyan people to rule themselves and they must be helped to get rid of this colored ruler who creates dirty water and lives in it.

As for Sudan, the war between us is still going on. He sends saboteurs to Sudan to inflict harm. We can treat him similarly if we wanted, but we do not behave in this way. We cannot harm the innocent Libyan people. We arrested saboteurs who possessed explosives and they confessed that they were sent and financed by Al-Qadhdhafi. The trial of these people is currently underway.

Moreover, Al-Qadhdhafi supplies arms to reactionaries in Somalia to wage sabotage operations against their country and people. He commits sabotage in all directions even against those he claims are his friends; he will harm them one day. He is a man not to be trusted.

[Question] What is your view on Sudan's relations with Ethiopia in light of the recent moves between both countries?

[Answer] The weak economic conditions in Ethiopia has been to Al-Qadhdhafi's advantage and he is trying to destroy our relations with Ethiopia. Due to this weak economic condition, Ethiopia opened up its heart to Al-Qadhdhafi who brought in arms and terrorists and Sudanese reactionaries who live on the borders and are trying for him and them.

We are working toward correct relations with Ethiopia but they are moving on a different basis and this is resulting in many suspicions about their seriousness and moves.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA GREETS AL-QADHDHAFI ON ANNIVERSARY

LD010434 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Libyan national day, President Habib Bourguiba has addressed the following cable to Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi:

It pleases me, on the occasion of the fraternal Libyan people celebrating the anniversary of 1 September, to express to you in my own name and on behalf of the Tunisian Government and people, warmest congratulations and best wishes for your good health and happiness and more progress and prosperity for the fraternal Libyan people. I pray to God to guide us for the good of our two brotherly peoples and for the dignity and strength of our Arab and Muslim nation.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON STATUS OF PALESTINIANS

GF010532 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 27 Aug 82 p 4

[Report on "exclusive statement" by Interior Minister Driss Guiga to 'UKAZ correspondent Muhammad Krishan in Tunisia -- date not given]

[Text] Driss Guiga, Tunisian minister of interior and chairman of the ministerial committee assigned to receive Palestinian fighters, granted an exclusive statement to 'UKAZ, in which he talked about some of the practical arrangements concerning the stay of Palestinian fighters in Tunisia. Answering a question about whether the Palestinian fighters will hand over their arms to the Tunisian authorities, the Tunisian minister said the Resistance will not be disarmed. He said: We don't want to talk about this matter. Our Palestinian brothers have been keeping their arms for a long time and this is not a new thing. We safeguarded Palestinian arms and military equipment in the past few years and we are ready to continue to do so. When the Palestinians need their arms, they can take them. This is what happened in the past and on this basis we will continue to act.

Regarding the activity of fighters who will arrive in Tunisia as members in the PLO, the Tunisian interior minister said the PLO is recognized by the Arab league and it is a member of the Arab League and, consequently, it has official status in Tunisia. The arrival of the whole organization or part of it in Tunisia will create a Palestinian political presence in Tunisia and will expand the official activities of the organization in Tunisia. The activities of the PLO representative in Tunisia, Hakam Bala'awi, were limited in the past, but his activities and the activities of anyone sent by the PLO leadership will be more so in the future. We back these political activities and support them openly.

Answering a question on whether Tunisian youths will be allowed to train in Palestinian camps in Tunisia, Driss Guiga said: Our principle in Tunisia is to support the Palestinian issue with all means. Tunisian youths who want to participate in Lebanon battles will be allowed to join the battlefront if another battle breaks out in the futre. These youths can have their training in the Tunisian Army and do not need to be trained in non-Tunisian military camps because Tunisian barracks are available. Those who recently went to Beirut were trained by the Tunisian Army and were well-trained. They can be trained in 2 or 3 days on the new available weapons if a battle takes place. Hence, it is not the necessary that our sons join non-Tunisian barracks, especially since the Tunisian troops are always in support of our Palestinian brothers.

KENYA

PRESS ON WHEREABOUTS OF FORMER OFFICIALS

EA301410 Nairobi DAILY TIMES in English 30 Aug 82 p 1

[Mohamed Warsama article: "Ben Gethi Rumours Dismissed"]

[Text] Sources close to the government yesterday assured THE NAIROBI TIMES that the former police commissioner, Mr. Ben Gethi, and the former chief of the Kenya Air Force, Maj-Gen. P.M. Kariuki, are alive, well and healthy. But the sources could not say where they were.

The sources were reacting to a NAIROBI TIMES inquiry which drew the attention of the government to rumours circulating in Nairobi about the fate of the two men and other former high-ranking officers. The sources said: Such rumours about Gethi and Kariuki are malicious, destructive and have no basis or foundation at all. They are all very much alive, healthy and fit. The gentlemen in question are in their normal way of life.

Asked what they meant by being in their normal way of life, the sources said: They are healthy and fit.

Asked if the gentlemen in question had been placed in custody, the sources responded: We have no comment on their whereabouts.

Earlier, the sources said any person who has any complaints to make about a missing person should follow the right channels and make a report to the police. But they should not spread rumours. People have been told from time to time to desist from such rumours, the sources said, adding: The president has warned the public against spreading of rumours.

There had been persistent rumours last week that Gethi and Kariuki and the other ex-high ranking officers had been placed in custody.

Efforts to obtain comment from Mrs. Angela Gethi about her husbands whereabouts have been unsuccessful. The NAIROBI TIMES attempted to contact Mrs. Gethi both at her office at the Family Planning Association of Kenya where she is executive director and at her home throughout last week. But both her secretary and members of Mrs. Gethi's household said she was not available for comment.

Meanwhile, the screening of the rebel Kenya Air Force [KAF] officers is expected to be completed in early September. The screening is taking the form of determining the whereabouts of the KAF offices and men at the time of the attempted coup.

Once it is completed, military authorities are expected to turn over those who will eventually be court-martialled to the Criminal Investigations Department for further interrogation.

When the interrogation is completed, then the process of framing the legal charges against those to be accused will be initiated. In this respect, it is understood that the army will call upon the assistance of the attorney-general's chambers both for the preparation of the charges and the prosecution of the accused.

A few lawyers and will inevitably require the services inevitably require the services of state counsels in the AGS chambers. [sentence as published]

In the meantime, there have been no further transfers of KAF men from Kamiti prison to the KAF Eastleigh base since the original transfer of 200 men was reported by this paper last Monday. The 200, together with another 200 transferred to Eatleigh a fortnight ago, are still under confinement at the base, with no clear indication as to when they will be reinducted into service.

SOMALIA

U.S. ARMS SUPPLY TO SIAD BARRE CRITICIZED

EA290854 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] A statement from the U.S. Department of Defense, the Pentagon, has confirmed an earlier report from Radio Mogadishu that the United States is ferrying arms to the Siad Barre regime. Senior Pentagon officials declined to describe the type of weapons being ferried by air, the second shipment within a month. However, they revealed that the arms were worth $5.5 million. Western diplomats in Mogadishu, the capital of our country, have said that the arms supplied do not exceed defense requirements.

It will be recalled that an earlier statement from the DFSS [Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia] said that the U.S. arms or arms from any other source supplied to the Siad Barre regime would soon fall into the hands of DFSS fighters and would thus serve to hasten the inevitable overthrow of the Siad Barre regime.

It also will be recalled that the U.S. Government announced that it would send assistance to the Siad Barre regime on 21 July, but that turned out to be a small quantity ferried by U.S. aircraft for a few days from the U.S. base in the Indian Ocean, Diego Garcia.

The U.S. Government, which is aware of the present problem in the Horn of Africa and which is fully informed about the fighting between the Somali masses and the dictatorial Siad Barre regime, has openly interfered in the Somali civil war and has thus profaned the fight by which the Somali people are seeking freedom and democracy. Whatever military assistance is given to the Siad Barre regime will not save it, and any government that supports it will become enemy number one opposing the aspirations of the Somali people, a DFSS spokesman said yesterday. Any future relations Somalis may have with world governments must take into consideration the attitude adopted by such foreign governments toward the civil war now taking place in Somalia, the DFSS spokesman concluded.

DFSS Spokesman

EA302306 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Reports from Mogadishu say U.S. military transport aircraft are continuously ferrying arms to the dictatorial, corrupt and tribalistic Barre regime. The objective of the U.S. arms airlift is an attempt to suppress the revolt of the masses against the unpopular regime, and this will not be possible, according to a statement from the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS].

The Reagan administration's policy to supply arms to dictator Barre jeopardizes even U.S. interests and serves to create animosity toward the United States among the Somalis, a DFSS spokesman said today. The DFSS spokesman also said that the U.S. Government is stifling freedom and justice instead of supporting it. No one can be sure that history will not repeat itself, as has happened in other parts of the world, and the U.S. Governments' interference in the Somali civil war is similar to that in Iran when the United States supported a kingdom against which the people had revolted.

He added that the support and arms the United States is giving to dictator Siad Barre bode ill for the future relationship between the two countries if the United States does not immediately stop the arms supplies aimed at frustrating the aspirations of the Somali people to change and democracy.

UGANDA

OBOTE INAUGURATES FOREIGN EXCHANGE COMMITTEE

EA281636 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The Foreign Exchange Auction Committee has been inaugurated by President Apollo Milton Obote in his capacity as the minister of finance. At the ceremony which took place at the Bank of Uganda, it was also announced by 19 applicants out of 28 made successful bids and will buy a dollar at the rate of 300 Ugandan shillings. The applicants bid between 250 and 500 Uganda shillings per dollar and whoever bid below 300 shillings was unsuccessful but eligible to try again next week.

Inaugurating the committee, Dr Obote said that the occasion marked the beginning of building confidence in the Uganda shilling. He assured the country that the government will do everything possible to give this confidence to the people of Uganda and the world at large.

Dr. Obote emphasized that the inauguration must begin with the policy being followed by the government to have the exchange rate of the Uganda shilling a matter not of concern and the (?frustration) of the people of Uganda. [sentence as heard] The president recalled those good old days when there was confidence and a harmonious relationship between Uganda shilling and other currencies. The people of Uganda here not bothered about (?the position) of other currencies and would change any foreign exchange saved from abroad officially.

The president said that Uganda is beginning to rise from its 10 years of economic doldrums and urged Ugandans not to set their eyes to medium heights but to a (?lesser) one so that the country's image can be seen from (?Mt Kenya's) mountain tops. [sentence as heard]

He reaffirmed the government's policy of rewarding producers of wealth. He stressed that the government will continue its current liberal policy in trade, foreign affairs, production and labor. Mr. Obote assured Ugandans that the government has no intention of taking anybody's money but that what it wanted was to put it in the production sector. The president called upon Ugandan importers and exporters to come forward and participate in the auctions since the question of bribery does not arise. He also appealed to exporters and importers to bring back the foreign exchange earned and change it at the window two rate. The president was confident that with hard work of the government and the producers of wealth the country's foreign exchange position would be brought back to its (?glories) of the 1960's.

Dr. Obote called upon all the people of Uganda to work hand-in-hand with the government for the welfare of all Ugandans. He pointed out that as long as they keep together and maintain law and order, production will shoot up, prices will come down and people will be able to make ends meet. He appealed to all Ugandans who have relatives and friends in Uganda or abroad who believe that they have a cause for using the gun as a means of ruling to persuade them to come and join in rebuilding the country.

The president said that the expropriated properties bill being debated by parliament now aims at normalizing the ownership of the properties which were forcibly taken by Amin in 1972.

CHAD

COMMUNIQUE SAYS 1ST ARMY ADVANCING ON NDJAMENA

AB010808 Paris AFP in French 0735 GMT 1 Sep 82

[Text] Lagos, 1 Sep (AFP) -- The Frolinat 1st Army led by Mahamat Abba Said, former minister of the interior of the Chadian Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Goukouni Oueddei, has stated that it is progressing toward the Chadian capital and is now about 100 km from Ndjamena. This was contained in a communique given to AFP in Lagos on Tuesday.

According to that "Military Communique No 7" dated 20 August and signed by Ali Mahamat Zene, former secretary of state for public works in GUNT, the groops of the 1st Army have reportedly captured the towns of Am-Timam and Melfi and have now "recaptured" from Hissein Habre's FAN the cowns of Gama, Moito and Dourbali about 100 km from the Chadian capital.

DJIDINGAR TELLS SOUTHERNERS TO REMAIN CALM

AB311542 Paris AFP in French 1436 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Aug (AFP) -- Djidingar Dono Ngardoum, former prime minister in the Chadian Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Goukouni Oueddei, said in Ndjamena on Monday that he hopes negotiations on national reconciliation -- currently taking place in Gabon -- will lead to a successful conclusion because the Chadian people want "peace."

In a statement broadcast by Radio Chad, the former prime minister said he believes it is necessary for Chadian leaders to be above personal interests, if Chad is to return to peace.

Djidingar, who has been living in Ndjamena since the overthrow of his government in June by Hissene Habre's FAN, called on the people of southern Chad to remain "calm" and "cool," following the decision made last Friday by the Sarh military garrison to join officers opposed to the leader of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT), Col Abdel Kader Kamougue Wadal.

Djidingar, who held several ministerial posts in former President Ngarta Tombalbaye's government, comes from Tandjile (southern Chad). Shortly after his appointment at the head of GUNT, he founded a political party -- Rally for Unity and Democracy in Chad (RUDT).

Accused of "destabilization," this party was later banned in southern Chad by Colonel Kamougue following military clashes between supporters and opponents of the southern leader last June in Moundou.

CDR LEADER CALLS SAHR FALL 'STAB IN BACK'

AB311353 Paris AFP in French 1323 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 31 Aug (AFP) -- Acheick ibn Oumar, successor to Acyl Ahmat as leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR], has described as "a stab in the back" the rallying on Friday of the Sahr military garrison to the opponents of Colonel Kamougue, president of the Permanent Committee of Southern Chad and commander of the Chadian Armed Forces [FAT].

In a declaration broadcast on Monday by Radio Moundou (in the south) monitored from Ndjamena, Acheick appealed to his fighters and sympathizersto "get ready" to receive "instructions," adding that the "Sahr aggression is the straw that breaks the camel's back."

The new CDR president who returned to Moundou on Saturday on board the same plane as Kamougue from Libreville, Gabon, where talks on Chad were underway, gave an "ultimatum" to Hissein Habre's FAN, asking it to pull out of Sahr and other localities which FAN has been occupying since it seized Ndjamena on 7 June. "We are determined to give a severe and prompt response," the CDR leader stated.

He urged African and other countries which he charged with giving "massive material and counseling assistance" to FAN to put an end to their support.

"We will maintain against wind and tide our policy of national unity until we attain a comprehensive settlement in Chad," Acheick added.

Since FAN forces seized the Chadian capital, CDR troops pulled back to the south of the country, mainly in the regions of Tandjile and Moyen-Chari.

The CDR, a major Chadian political and military factior led by former Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat who died accidentally last July, received considerable material and financial assistance from Libya.

CDR WITHDRAWS AFTER CLASHES IN GELENGDENG

LD301710 Tripoli JANA in English 1632 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Paris, Dhulqidh 11, August 30, Jamahiriyah News Agency -- JANA correspondent here said the Revolutionary Democratic Council's forces in Chad have withdrawn following violent clashes with the Northern Forces in Gelengdeng and have taken refuge in Bongor.

News from Chad said that the council's forces have disposed of 5,300 rifles in the nearby river and burned a number of machineguns, ammunition and equipment.

The correspondent added that the council's forces are in control of a strategic bridge leading to all southern towns.

GHANA

RAWLINGS SAYS MILITARY BEING 'TRANSFORMED'

AB311931 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] The chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, has emphasized that the Ghana Armed Forces are being transformed to complement the socioeconomic and political aspirations of the people. Everybody has got to be on the move because time is running out, he declared.

Inaugurating the People's Defense Committee of the 2d Infantry Brigade group in Kumasi today, the PNDC chairman noted that the armed forces of the Third World were designed by the colonialists to suppress the people. He said Ghana's revolution may be the most difficult any country has seen in view of the intensive machination against her. The struggle ahead is great, he added. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings reemphasized that power has been seized to remove the oppressive and suppressive order and transform the society for the benefit of all.

Revolution is a moral and ethical issue which realizes the right of all citizens to live in dignity. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings stressed that it is crucially important that Ghana's freedom to be, must of necessity be accompanied by the freedom to create.

Without the freedom to create, there would be no freedom to have. This, the PNDC chairman emphasized, has led to the Third World's biggest problem which is dependency on other countries for almost all their needs. He said because the world revolves on change, it is controlled by those who have the technology to create. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the continued balkanization and division of the African Continent is its main source of weakness. He added that the day Africa would foster unity and properly interact, that day would mark a drastic change in world affairs.

Sgt Alolga Akata-Pore, member of the PNDC and secretary of the Armed Forces Defense Committee, regretted that until now the people do not know how to use the power given them. He admitted that there are bound to be mistakes, but with intensified education, the people will realize the reality and gravity of the situation. Sgt Akata-Pore said even if Ghanaians are materially poor, they are not poor in intellect. He told the soldiers that they cannot claim to be the people's soldiers if some of them continue to molest civilians.

PRISONERS USED TO CLEAN UP PARTS OF ACCRA

AB312042 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] A total of 65 persons, including 25 women, who have been in various cells in Accra awaiting trial for various offenses, including currency and marijuana trafficking, were today redeployed to undertake cleaning-up exercises in some parts of the city.

Among places where they worked were the Mamobi polyclinic and the mental hospital. This marks the beginning of an exercise laid down to put to profitable use such persons in cells being fed at the expense of the taxpayer. They will be called upon on and off to perform such duties before they are put before appropriate courts and tribunals to be tried for their offenses.

Similar exercises will be organized in other parts of the country.

LIBERIA

JUSTICE MINISTER: CORRUPTION DECREE TOO HARSH

AB261522 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Monrovia, Aug 26 (AFP) -- Liberia's new justice minister, Winston Tubman, has proposed to the ruling military council to commute the death penalty by firing squad for violators of the council's decree on corruption within the army and paramilitary, the government-owned NEW LIBERIAN newspaper reported today. Mr Tubman described the decree "which was drafted with haste during a period of tension", following the April 12, 1980 military coup, as being "too harsh."

Seven police officers have been tried within the terms of the decree since it became effective. Five were acquitted, while the other two and a civilian were found guilty. All three were later set free by Head of State Samuel Doe after the former justice minister, Isaac Nyeplu, and former police director, Joe Y. Myers, failed to produce three "honest police officers" to constitute the firing squad.

NIGERIA

PRESIDENT MEETS TURKISH TRADE MINISTER 27 AUG

TA271649 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1525 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Ankara, 27 Aug (AA) -- Turkish Minister of Trade Kemal Canturk, who is on an official visit to Nigeria, met President Seyni Kountche [as received] in Lagos. Earlier during his visit, Canturk signed a bilateral trade agreement.

TOGO

EYADEMA SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO AL-QADHDHAFI

AB312058 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally [RPT] and president of the republic, this afternoon sent a message of congratulations to His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the president [as heard] of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of the celebration of his friendly country's national day tomorrow, 1 September.

In his message, the founding chairman wrote: "At a time when the people of Libya are preparing to commemorate the anniversary of their national day, I assure you that the entire people of Togo take great pleasure in associating themselves with this well-deserved happiness. In their name, in the name of their vanguard party -- the RPT -- their government and in my own name, I wish you, [Your] Excellency, our warm and sincere congratulations.

On this occasion, we extend to you personally our ardent wishes for good health and prosperity and wish the fraternal Libyan people increased development and continuous prosperity. May the excellent bonds of friendship and cooperation so fortunately existing between our two countries continue to grow stronger and stronger for the well-being of our peoples and for the development of the African Continent. Warmest and brotherly greetings."

Signed: Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the RPT and president of the Togolese Republic

ANGOLA

JORGE: 30,000 RSA TROOPS CONCENTRATED ON BORDER

AB311214 Luanda ANGOP in French 1115 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 31 Aug (ANGOP) -- There are 30,000 South African troops equipped with heavy artillery, about 300 armored vehicles, Mirage and Buccaneer bombers and airborne troops concentrated on the Angolan border with Namibia ready to invade Angola, Angola's defense minister announced this morning.

The communique also indicated that the 5,000 soldiers South Africa stationed in Angola's Cunene Province are trying to progress northward.

Observers quiver with indignation in the face of this new threat to violate Angola's territorial integrity which coincides with a stalemate in the negotiations in New York for Namibia's independence.

ANGOP CITES RSA RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS 25-26 AUG

AB311217 Luanda ANGOP in French 1125 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 31 Aug (ANGOP) -- The South African Air Force made eight reconnaissance flights over the town of Menongue and the localities of Cassinga, Chibemba, Cuvelai and Porto Alexandre on 25 and 26 August it has been learned from sources close to the Angolan Defense Ministry.

These flights made from Namibian territory form part of the military actions being taken by South Africa, which has deployed 5,000 soldiers in southern Angola under the pretext of pursuing SWAPO guerrillas.

It has been learned from the same source that the South African troops stationed in southern Angola are now trying to advance northward.

SAVIMBI ON UNITA'S POSITION, NAMIBIA TALKS

MB310947 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Report by Tom Vosloo]

[Text] Dr Jonas Savimbi, the charismatic 46-year-old leader of UNITA, says he cannot envision the Russians and Cubans surrendering their foothold in southern Africa by withdrawing from Angola simply for the sake of a settlement in South-West Africa/Namibia.

"The Cubans do not understand the 'soft' option. Western diplomats are looking for an 'honorable way out' for the Cubans, but the Cubans don't know the word", Savimbi says.

I spoke to Dr Savimbi at his headquarters at Jamba, a few hundred kilometers deep in the bush of southeast Angola, and listened to him address his followers.

We spoke about his position in Angola and the negotiations surrounding UN Resolution 435. Dr Savimbi stressed that the whole matter should be understood with the Soviet power struggle in mind. "If SWAPO takes over, it will need skilled people to administer the territory and these will be chosen from among their friends. Angola is the sprinboard for Russian aspirations. Why shouldn't South-West Africa under SWAPO be the same? South Africa must ensure that outsiders do not force their will on the people of South-West Africa."

He said that in the power game, failure to make a choice results in one choosing sides. "Those who are neutral are for the Cubans, the Russians and the MPLA," he said. "I do not hide my ties with South Africa. How can we, the African states, be realistic if we think South Africa has no interests in southern Africa? Look at the distance between the Falkland Islands and Great Britian and how great the British interest in those little islands proved to be."

Dr Savimbi claims he has about 1/2 of Angola under his control. It stretches from the border of South-West Africa, northward to the Benguella railway, which crosses Angola west to east. He says that, since independence in 1975, this railway has never been continuously open to traffic.

He says he has the support of about 3.5 million of Angola's population, estimated at 9 million. His army numbers between 15,000 and 20,000, and he has no difficulty in warding off attacks by the MPLA and its Cuban supporters.

His grip on southern Angola is not as secure along the coast. It is mainly from this area that SWAPO infiltrates into South-West Africa.

He is confident that he is gaining ground and he is in no hurry. He realizes that the MPLA would like to get him into a corner and that this would throw open the door to a SWAPO invasion of South-West Africa on a massive scale. He also realizes that a SWAPO government in Windhoek would expose UNITA's underbelly to attack and this would lead to a deadly pincer movement against his army. However, Savimbi's confidence is boundless and he trusts that the United States will not permit this to happen to him during the negotiations.

"Our freedom is our only possession. If that is taken away, we will be playing into the hands of the enemy. The position in Angola is dangerous, but we in UNITA feel Angola will not be free until we share in the government. We would like the United States to take the lead in getting the Cubans out. We understand the aim of the United States, but we would like to be sure of the final objective the United States has in mind for southern Africa. The strategists must realize that the frontline is not the Orange River, but here. Anyone who thinks otherwise is a defeatist. Victory calls for another victory, and defeat for another defeat. The allies of South Africa are here on the frontline.

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM JARUZELSKI

AB290808 Luanda ANGOP in French 2010 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Luanda, 27 Aug (ANGOP) -- Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this morning at Futungo de Belas in Luanda received a personal message from General Jaruzelski, Polish head of state. The message was delivered by the Polish ambassador to Angola.

The president of the republic also later received in audience Bradesj Mishra, UN high commissioner for Namibia, who has been visiting Angola since Wednesday.

USSR WOMEN'S DELEGATION VISITS HUAMBO PROVINCE

AB251309 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The Soviet women delegation currently in the People's Republic of Angola today left Luanda for the Angolan Province of Huambo where the delegation will visit various economic centers and meet with the Organization of the Angolan Women in Lipodo.

Yesterday during a meeting which took place in Luanda, the head of the Soviet women delegation outlined a number of major points related to the emancipation of the Soviet Union, before and after the socialist revolution. The head of the Soviet Union's delegation also emphasized the participation of the Soviet women in the work of [words indistinct]. The meeting with the Soviet delegation was attended by Comrade (Augusto Neto), national coordinator of the Angolan Women's Organization (Luise Chongolola) secretary of the Department of External Relations of the National Committee of the Angolan Women's Organization.

EAST TIMOR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 25 AUG

AB261312 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Mari Alkatiri, the foreign minister of East Timor, yesterday arrived in Luanda on an official working visit to the People's Republic of Angola. The East Timor foreign minister arrived in Luanda from Maputo, the Mozambique capital, where he paid a similar visit. Mari Alkatiri will hold informal talks with members of the MPLA-Labor Party and the government on questions related to the struggle of his people.

He was received at the 4th of February International Airport by the secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for external relations, Comrade Alfondo van Dunem Mbinda.

MOZAMBIQUE

RESISTANCE CLAIMS CAPTURE OF FIVE BULGARIANS

AB301903 Paris AFP in French 1840 GMT 30 Aug 82

[Text] Lisbon, 30 Aug (AFP) -- The Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] -- a movement opposed to President Samora Machel's government -- on Saturday in Zambeze Province (the central part of northern Mozambique) captured five Bulgarian technical assistants, Tvo Fernandes, MNR representative in Portugal, announced in Lisbon today.

In a telephone call to AFP, Fernandes added that the five Bulgarian nationals -- four men and a woman -- presented themselves as civilian technical experts working on an agricultural plantation in the region.

According to the MNR representative, those captured are Mrs Rumina Mova, Crece Patgmpa, Vecelinne Marino, Dimetre Coevde and Gradania Diamov.

Fernandes emphasized that the guerrilla forces on Sunday killed 10 soldiers of the regular Mozambique Army during an attack on Macossa village in Manica Province (central Mozambique).

NAMIBIA

SWAPO OFFICIAL CRITICIZES CONTACT GROUP

EA281712 Addis Ababa Voice of Namibia in English 1930 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Peter Mueshihange, SWAPO secretary for international relations and Central Committee member, interviewed by an unidentified correspondent -- date not given -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] An impression is being made by Western media that the problem of Namibia's independence is about to be solved and a cease-fire signed as soon as possible. What is your comment on this issue?

[Answer] Well, it is said, Comrade, that what the world today believes -- that the gang of five is doing their best to resolve the problem of Namibia -- is a definite impression of what they have created. But in our view, it is completely false -- the impression which they have created.

We know from the beginning, when the gang of five started -- they have been telling the world that the problem of Namibia is not that difficult to be solved, if all parties concerned are willing to work together. They thought -- and as they were telling the world -- they thought the problem of Namibia was very easy to be solved.

But if you look back to 1970 and then 1980, in 1978, the gang of five has been rather busy trying to discuss the issue of Namibia, to solve it as quickly as possible. But at the same time, they were not really that willing to solve the problem of Namibia. Why?

It is because, first of all, they consider their economic interests in Namibia are more important than the Namibian people who are fighting for their freedom and independence. Why? It is because they consider SWAPO -- as they call us -- an organ created by outsiders, particularly socialist countries and if [words indistinct] the Soviet Union. That is what they have been telling the world. But, in the eyes of the people, they were saying they want to solve the problem.

But, at their back [as heard] they have been asking themselves a lot of questions. If we solve the problem of Namibia right now, will it be in our interest? Or will it be in the interest of the socialist countries which they call communists?

Therefore, one could see that for them to say the question of Namibia is about to be solved, it is completely unjustified. Because we see that imperialist forces, led by the Reagan administration -- they are completely out against the will of the people of Namibia, of South Africa and other parts of the world, for example, like El Salvador. First of all, their interest at heart is to safeguard their own interest and forget completely the freedom, I mean the desire, and the demand of people for their freedom.

[Question] Now, Comrade Mueshihange, if you maintain that the Western gang of five is using the current diplomatic exercise to safeguard their own economic interest in Namibia, how else do you think the Namibian people will gain their independence?

[Answer] The independence of Namibia will come and it will only be brought about by the Namibian people. Just as the independence of South Africa will be brought by the South African people -- those led by the ANC of South Africa. Equally, SWAPO in Namibia is the only organ which has mobilized the masses of the people to urge for their freedom and we are convinced in SWAPO that no one else from outside can bring the independence of Namibia but Namibians themselves.

The independence of Namibia and the independence of South Africa rest entirely in the hands of those people, guided by their respective organizations, SWAPO and ANC in South Africa.

However, we do not look [words indistinct] to be performed by the Western imperialists. We do participate, but we do not participate because we believe that they will bring the independence of our country. We do participate simply because, well, it is just a question of politics, I think.

SOUTH AFRICA

VILJOEN: NO RHODESIANS TO BE POSTED ALONG BORDER

MB300957 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Aug 82 p 1

[By Don Marshall]

[Excerpts] Ex-Rhodesian soldiers who are serving in the South African Army will no longer be posted to the northern border which adjoins Zimbabwe.

And it is also unlikely that any disciplinary action will be taken against the 14 black ex-Rhodesians who were serving in the South African Defence Force and who went on patrol with the three white SADF members killed in Zimbabwe last week. This has been disclosed by the chief of the defence force, General Constand Viljoen. He told a press conference in Pretoria this week that the three men were part of a group of 17 former Rhodesians in the SADF on an unauthorised raid to free political detainees they believed were being held in south-east Zimbabwe.

"I think I have learned a lesson from this incident," Gen Viljoen said. He said former Rhodesian soldiers in the SADF would in future not be posted to the border adjoining Zimbabwe.

ZAMBIA

DELEGATION MEETS WITH RSA ARMY OFFICERS

MB310916 Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans 26 Aug 82 p 15

[Excerpts] Senior South African Army officers conferred with a Zambian district governor on the Zambian side of the Zambezi River on Monday. The Zambians agreed, among other things, not to allow SWAPO to use the south of their country as a springboard for launching attacks against Caprivi.

The meeting near Sesheke is a result of the earlier meeting between P.W. Botha and President Kenneth Kaunda. This meeting is regarded as meaningful because President Kaunda indicated recently that he is willing to meet Botha for a second time.

The South African delegation was led by Col Gert Opperman and the leader of the Zambian delegation was a Mr Mawimi. The Zambians expressed the hope that such meetings across the border could take place more often.

At the meeting, Colonel Opperman assured Zambians that South Africa would like to see stability and peace in the region.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE: ONE-PARTY STATE TO FOLLOW 1985 ELECTION

MB311027 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 31 Aug 82

[Text] Zimbabwe will proceed constitutionally toward a one-party state. That's according to Zimbabwean prime minister, Robert Mugabe. Reports from Harare quote Mugabe as saying the process will start after the 1985 general election. He has added the ruling ZANU-PF party will field some white candidates in these elections. Mugabe said his party did not field white candidates in the 1980 general election because it felt the atmosphere then was not right for such a step.